The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO 4694. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Asia at Halifax, and the City of New-York, Arago and Teutonia at this Port.

The Practical Working of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Reduction of the Cable Tariff to One-half of the Present Rates.

The Reorganization of the French Military System.

New Device for the Relief of Mexican Creditors.

Barbarities Practised by Italian Brigands.

Sad Fate of the English Prisoners in Abyssinia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 29th, *via* Queenstown on the 30th of September, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning. She has 34 passengers for Boston, and 44 for this port.

Purser WILSON reports as follows: On the 8th inst. passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound west, with flags bearing the numbers of 7, 9 and 51.

The *Asia* sailed for Boston at 9 o'clock P. M., where she will be due early Friday morning.

ENGLAND.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Meeting of the Directors—Proposed Increase of the Capital and Reduction of Rates for Messages—Business Prospects of the Cable.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company held a special meeting on the 27th September. The Directors submitted a report congratulating the shareholders on the success of the Cable, and thanking those through whose energy and perseverance it was laid. The report asks the sanction of the shareholders to apply to Parliament for power to increase the nominal capital to £5,000,000 sterling, including the existing capital. The Directors explain that they abandoned the proposition to issue one million two hundred thousand pounds with the first preferential dividends as unnecessary, and instead ask for power to issue the balance of capital, and to apply to Parliament for increased powers. The report was adopted.

Right Hon. JAS. S. WORTLEY, chairman, said that he anticipated at a very early moment a great reduction in the cable tariff, probably to one-half the present rates.

In fifty-five days, ending Sept. 21, the cable earned £46,048, which would make an average, including Sundays and stoppages of land lines, of £837 sterling a day, and if they excluded the exceptional days when the cable could not work at all, the average would be £960 a day.

[MEM.—These figures are very far from confirming the recent statement in the London *Times* that the cable was earning at the rate of £900,000 a year.]

The various cable securities have somewhat declined in price.

In addition to the banquet to be given to the cable-layers by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 1st of October, the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool have resolved to give them a banquet some time in November, and to present four gold medals, commemorative of their achievments, to four of the principal actors who were on board of the *Great Eastern* during the great work, viz.: One to CYRUS W. FIELD, one to Capt. ANDERSON, one to Mr. CANNING, the head of the engineering department, and one to the head of the electrical department.

SPAIN.

The Prussian Needle-Gun Adopted.

The Spanish War Department has taken steps for the manufacture of the Prussian needle-gun.

GERMANY.

The Change of Government in Saxe Meinengen.

The estates of Saxe Meinengen assembled on the 27th to take the oath of allegiance to Duke GEORGE, who ascended the throne in consequence of the abdication of his father. The new Duke, in a speech from the throne, declared it fitting that Prussia should be the leader of Germany. He further stated that he had gladly accepted in the interests of Germany the allegiance offered by Prussia, and had recalled the troops that had joined the Federal Army of Execution.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

Arrival of Mustapha Pasha in the Island.

On the arrival of MUSTAPHA PASHA in Candia, he issued a proclamation calling on the inhabitants to submit to the Turkish authority, and promising to redress all grievances.

The insurgents were required to lay down their arms in five days.

Turkey and Greece.

Advices from Athens say that the Turkish Ambassador had threatened to break off relations with Greece, and his representations to the Greek Government were supported by the French and English Ministers.

Insurrectionary Movements in Smyrna.

Further insurrectionary movements are reported in Smyrna, in which the Turkish troops had the advantage.

Origin of the Insurrection.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the insurrection in Palermo, the revolt in Candia, the disturbances in the Ottoman Empire, the agitation in Greece, and even the renewal of the Juarists in Mexico, are the effects of a vast plot formed in the belief that a general European conflagration would be the result of the late German war.

BRAZIL.

[*By Telegraph via Lisbon.*]

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Sept. 8.

COFFEE 6||800@7||000. Stock 80,000 bags. Export since last mail 92,000 bags. Sterling Exchange, 23@23½.

BAHIA, Thursday, Sept. 13.

SUGAR, 2||000@2||050.

PERNAMBUCO, Sunday, Sept. 16.

SUGAR @3||000 for white and 1||800 for brown.

BY STEAMSHIP AT THIS PORT.

Arrival of the City of New-York, the Arago and the Teutonia.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool Sept. 26; the *Teutonia*, from Southampton, and the *Arago*, from Havre on the same day, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to Purser F. W. ELY, of the *Arago*, for files of late French papers.

The *Teutonia* brings specie to the amount of 211,500 francs.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

The German Press—The Great Museum at Nuremburg—War Reminiscences—How the Austrians Lost Koniggratz—The New Fountain at Munich.

MUNICH, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Germans are greatly behind America in their political papers; they are as much in advance with their illustrated and comic publications. The most noticeable of the former is, perhaps, the Leipsic *Illustrirte Zeitung*, a weekly journal at four thalers ($2 80) per year. The illustrations in this splendid journal are fully equal to those in *Harper's Monthly*, and are not to be mentioned in comparison with those of the *Weekly*. During the war it had fifteen special artists in the field, and gave, in the few weeks that it lasted, over one hundred and fifty first-class original sketches. Leipsic being somewhat isolated from the seat of war many of the sketches failed to reach the office, and were supposed to be altogether lost; but since mails have been fully restored, are coming to hand. The editors promise yet three great sketches of the battle of Koniggratz, besides numerous portraits of the fallen leaders, especially on the Austrian side, from which they were necessarily isolated during the campaign.

There are many other pictorials of like sort scattered over Germany, but that at Leipsic is the most important. As for comic papers, such as the famous *Kladderadatsch*, of Berlin, and the *Punsch* and *Pfeffer und Salz*, of this city, and the *Fliegende Blatter*, of Dresden, we have simply nothing in America with which to compare them. A German will often read his comic paper before he looks at the ordinary daily, and well he may.

The people of Berlin are to celebrate the triumphant entry of their troops into the city with, among other things, a new and revised account of the battle of Koniggratz. It is to be prepared by Mr. HOZIER, the Prussian army correspondent of the London *Times*, who was admitted to the special privilege of quartering with the staff of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES.

THE GERMAN MUSEUM.

The only institution in Germany that is sufficiently national in its character to correspond to the Patent Office at Washington is the German Museum at Nuremburg. It was founded twelve years ago, and has for its object the collection of everything that will illustrate and adorn German history, art and industry, and promote and cement German unity, and has for its motto "*Durch Einheit Stark*," (union is strength.) The annual report has just been published, and shows an encouraging condition of affairs. It has upward of 12,000 members, among which are most of the Governments of Germany, 450 parish societies, 146 educational institutions, 186 scientific, artistic and trade organizations, 162 musical and Turner societies, and 595 publishing-houses. The Germans count much on this institution as a means of promoting union and healing Germany of her disorders and distraction; but, like all other similar means to which they have trusted, it will probably ava them but little. It will, of course, become of great value as a historical and archæological collection; but when identity of language, of customs, of race, have failed for a thousand years to make Germany a unit, it is scarcely to be expected that a quantity, however great and admirable, of paintings, books, models of engines and fossil remains will accomplish the work. Nothing will weld Germany together but despotism.

WHY THE AUSTRIANS LOST KONIGGRATZ.

The journals of Vienna have suddenly discovered why it was that they lost the battle of Königgrätz. At the time it was bought they were about equally divided, one-half of them believing that BENEDEK never had any plan, and the other declaring that he had one once, but that the Prussians got it away from him. At last all doubts are settled. A Prince of Hohenzollern, a commander in the Prussian army, left, it seems, in a house where he quartered one night, in the Bohemian campaign, a neat little book entitled *Ordee de Bataille*, of the Austrian army, in June. It was printed in the private court printing press at Berlin, and at the beginning of the campaign in Bohemia a copy was placed in the hands of all the general officers. The book is said to be wonderfully detailed in its revelations, mentioning even the position of sections of batteries and half squadrons, and everything else with corresponding minuteness. The Vienna *Debatte* is confident that this information must have been betrayed to the Prussians, as no number of spies could have collected it so early, and it considers it also of great significance that it was printed at the Court press in Berlin. About the existence of such a pamphlet there appears to be no doubt, but whether BENEDEK ever had any well defined "plan" to be betrayed is very doubtful.

Another ridiculous story has been circulating in the Austrian papers, explaining to the credulous all about the causes of BENEDEK's failure. It is thus: Just before the battle of Koniggratz, before the Prussians had yet united their two armies, a small squad of their advance cavalry came suddenly upon a telegraph station, giving the operator barely time to escape with his official dispatches and instruments. For some hours he was cut off from his own army, and was compelled to hide in the bushes. While lying there he observed that the wires over his head were in operation, found a piece of wire which he hooked over them, attached his instrument and took off a dispatch from the Crown Prince to Prince CHARLES, giving the whole Prussian order of march and of attack. After some time he got into the Austrian camp again, hastened with his dispatch to BENEDEK's quarters and sent it in by an orderly. BENEDEK glanced at it a moment, then impatiently threw it into a box of waste paper, saying, "Don't trouble me with such useless stuff."

The citizens of Vienna are a gullible, mercurial sort of people, and such silly stories as these console them greatly. The people of Bavaria find equal consolation in the seven different books of prophecies, (have counted them in the shop windows) predicting the certain and speedy overthrow of the Prussian dynasty.

THE NEW FOUNTAIN.

Munich is probably the most celebrated city in the world, not only for its photographs but for its castings in bronze. The colossal statue of Bavaria, as well as the numerous equestrian and other statues about the city, and many works that have gone to America, fully attest the excellence of this branch of art. A new and splendid addition has lately been made to the ornaments of the city, in the shape of a bronze fountain, which is situated in the Marienplatz, and was first uncovered to public gaze yesterday. On opposite sides of the marble basement are two figures representing the cholera, from which Munich was signally delivered eighteen years ago by the intervention of the Virgin Mary,(!) hideous figures, doubled together to represent its suppression, and on their heads rest two water basins in the form of muscle shells. Over one of these shells sit billing, and over the other a pair of little fishes are springing out of an open tub. On the four corners are dolphins discharging streams of water, and between them, on two sides of the fountain, four butcher boys dressed in calfskins and holding tubs in their hands from which issue streams, and on the other two sides heads of lions performing the same service, the water from them falling into the shells. Above are four boys playing the cornet, flute, bagpipe and horn, and between them stand balsam trees, the foliage of which spreads out over them. On top of the column is a life-size statue holding a wine-glass high in his right hand, while he gives the toast. From the ground to the top of the statue is at least thirty feet. Every part of this work is finely executed and is an ornament to the city at whose expense it was erected. It was designed two years ago by KNOLL, and cast last Summer by MILLER, at the Royal Foundry, where ROGERS' great gates at the Capitol were cast. The cost was 28,000 florins. SEGREX.

FRANCE.

The Reorganization of the French Army.

The French journals have repeatedly of late referred to a letter of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Minister of War on the reorganization of the French army. According to the *Liberté* this letter will appear very shortly in the *Moniteur*, and will treat the problem which consists in having "the least number of soldiers in time of peace, and the greatest number in time of war." The Emperor contemplates the organization of a military force which will bear the title of Garde Nationale Mobile, and which will be composed of upward of a million of armed men. The existing law of recruiting will be maintained, but the period of military service will be reduced from seven to six years. No exemption will be allowed for the new reserve distinguished by the name of the Garde Nationale Mobile, and which will include all Frenchmen, to the number of three millions, between twenty and thirty years of age, minus the 600,000 soldiers from the six contingents, and minus the 600,000 or 700,000 infirm and deformed persons who are obliged to be exempted from all military service, which will reduce the number to 1,700,000 Frenchmen of from 20 to 30 years of age as the whole number available. The Gardes Nationaux Mobiles will be commanded by officers of the army, and the recruits will be taken to the depots of the regiments of the line. These National Guards will be drilled during a certain number of days every year at the principal places of the canton or department. Such are, according to the *Liberté*, the bases pointed out in the imperial letter for the future organization of the French army; forming a compromise between the system actually in force and the Prussian system.

The Mexican Bonds—Responsibility of the French Government.

From the Patrie, Sept. 23.

Why is the Cabinet of the Tuileries morally responsible to the holders of Mexican stock? We will say why. 1. The Legislative body heard one of its members, M. CORTA, who was charged with an official mission to Mexico, and who, at the sitting of the 10th of April, 1865, drew the most reassuring picture of the financial situation and the resources of the new Empire. 2. M. ROUHER, Minister of State, while disclaiming in most explicit language—we readily admit it—any special guarantee on the part of the Government, declared at the same time that incontestible guarantees were attached to the loan then projected, and that France would not recall her troops from Mexico until she had accomplished her work and assured the complete pacification of the country. 3. Count DE GERMINY, Senator, Honorary Governor of the Bank of France, was named President of the Committee of Mexican Finance, sitting at Paris. 4. When the loan was decided on, the Minister of Finance authorized the Comptoir D'ESCOMPTE to employ the agency of the receivers-general for the distribution of the scrip in all the departments of France. Such are the facts, and we could mention others not less significant; for example, the sending to Mexico a Councillor of State, M. LANGLAIS, charged to reorganize the finances of that country. Such, we repeat, are the facts which preceded, accompanied and followed the issue of the Mexican loans. Those facts and those measures evidently influenced the public confidence and induced the subscribers to part with their money. Why should we not add that the French Treasury has received the greatest portion of the funds arising from the loans, to cover itself for funds which Mexico owed to France on various accounts? Since, from motives which we have not now to analyze, the Government has been induced to renounce a policy at first adopted by it, and which was the determinate cause of the success of the loans, the fact none the less remains that the declarations which it made, and the dispositions which it took, remain for the holders of Mexican stock. These do not come and say to the French Government, at the moment when Mexico—from causes beyond her control, we are prepared to admit—fails in her engagements: "We are your creditors—we have your guarantee." In effect it is not so. But it must be allowed that the holders of Mexican securities will hardly forget that if the French Government is not bound to them by a material guarantee it is so by its moral acts.

Paris (Sept. 23) correspondence of the London Daily News.

The latest device invented by the advocates of the Mexican bondholders for redeeming the "moral guarantee" of the French Government without charge to the French budget—a task about as practical as the search for the philosopher's stone—is the following; A bill is to be presented to the Corps Legislatif authorizing the Government to advance funds for payment of the interest of the debt, (as was done in the case of Greece,) the produce of the Mexican customs, secured by the Convention of July, being assigned as security; and the collection of these customs being admitted to be uncertain, the 34,000,000 impounded to accumulate at compound interest for the purpose of paying off the capital of the Mexican debt in 50 years would be "such an ample collateral guarantee as to cover the French Treasury against all risk of not being repaid its advances." It is obvious that the scheme is mere thimble-rigging. Whatever payments might be made to the bondholders under it would be taken out of their own money. No contract with the public was ever more positive than that these 34,000,000 should remain a sacred fund, untouched, to secure, in the very worst case, the repayment of the principal of the loan in fifty years. To touch that fund now for the purpose of preventing grumbling about the non-payment of dividends would be confiscation. Besides, the *Moniteur* insisted only two days ago, by way of consolation for the announced suspension of dividend, that this fund insured the safety of the capital. I cannot think any Minister would have the face to present such a monstrous measure as the one suggested to the Corps Legislatif, after M. ROUHER's explicit declaration, made to stop the mouths of the opposition Deputies who objected to the encouragement given by the Executive to the Mexican loan, that France would never in any way be either directly or indirectly liable. Remembering this, it is impossible to agree with the *Patrie*, when it says to-day that though the bondholders have no legal claim on France, they have an "equity." Not so; equity is all the other way, and should be steadily appealed to to protect the taxpayer. Nothing can be more "immoral" than the pretended "moral" guarantee.

ITALY.

Religious Corporations in Sicily to be Suppressed.

A telegraphic dispatch from Florence, in *L'Opinion National*, of Paris, (Sept. 25,) says: "The *Nazione* assures us that the Government has decided to put the law providing the suppression for religious corporations in Sicily, into execution without delay. The same journal also states that the Naval Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the fleet left nothing to be desired, and that its armament is complete the same as before the battle of Lissa."

The Future of Trieste.

The *Press* of Vienna gives some details respecting the future position of Trieste. That town, it observes, when once the Venetian question is regulated, will become the seat of a military government, at the head of which will be placed Gen. Baron ALEMANN, the present Governor of Venice. By the abandonment of the latter city, and the consequent loss of a port of war, Trieste will gain in importance as a naval station. The establishment of another war port appears also to be under consideration. "We do not yet know," says the *Press*, "the point of the Austrian coast which will be chosen for that object. If we are well informed, the navy directors intend to propose the establishment of a port of war at the point named Bocchi di Cattaro, at the southern extremity of Dalmatia, on account of its position, essentially favorable in a strategical point of view. Zara and Fiume also will naturally gain in importance by the change in political circumstances.

Italian Brigandage.

A letter from Rome says that a band of brigands a short time back entered the village of Acuto, in the territory of Anagni, and seized upon five persons belonging to the principal families of the place. They carried them off to the mountains, and gave them to understand that they must pay a large ransom. The family of one of them sent the sum demanded, and the brigands set free the person so ransomed, giving him a sealed box to be handed to the Mayor of the village. The box arrived at its destination, and on it being opened, was found to contain the ears of the four other prisoners, and a letter saying that if the whole sum demanded was not remitted, the heads would shortly be sent to their friends.

GENERAL NEWS.

Saxony and Prussia.

A Vienna correspondent of the *France* believes himself in a position to state that the arrangement which has been so difficult to arrive at between Prussia and Saxony will be concluded on the following bases;

"1st. King JOHN will abdicate. 2d. The Saxon army will be maintained, but will be under the command of Prussia. 3d. Saxony will form part of the Confederation of the North. 4th. Until the accomplishment of these conditions, the towns of Bautzen, Zwickau and Zwittau, will be militarily occupied by the Prussians. From this it will be seen that Saxony will undergo the common fate of the other States included in the Confederation of the North, and whose autonomy under the military direction of Prussia is even more a show than a reality."

Fate of the English Captives in Abyssinia.

The *Journal de Nice* publishes a letter, dated the 1st August, (but where written from does not appear,) from Count DE BISSON, founder of the French colony of Abyssinia, stating that the Emperor THEOBOROS, fancying that a neighboring tribe with which he is at war had received assistance from England in the shape of guns and muskets, had by way of reprisals ordered the immediate execution of all the English male captives. An attempt was made to obtain the intercession of the Empress and young Prince Imperial, but with what result was not known. Should she have hesitated, says M. DE BISSON, MM. RASSAM, CAMERON, Bishop STERN and the other prisoners must have long ere this been decapitated.

Russianizing Poland.

The *Correspondance Russe*, a semi-official journal of the Government of St. Petersburgh, states that the subjoined decision, with the object of further Russianizing the Polish nation, has just been adopted by the Constituent Committee of Warsaw, and immediately ratified by the Lieutenant of the Czar:

"1. To convert the Polish school of Marianpol into a Russian establishment, where the Russian language alone shall be used. 2. To establish a class for instructing Russian infant school teachers at the College of Bielsk for the Greek population. 3. To convert the Polish school of Siedlce into a Russian one. 4. To establish a Russian one at Zamosc. 5. To convert the Polish school of Krubieszow into Russian. 6. To order the use of the Russian language only in the two schools for boys and girls at Sulwalki. 7. To organize in the Kingdom of Poland mixed schools for the Jewish population, in which the instruction shall be in the Russian language. To convert the two schools of Lublin and those of Zomza, Praga and Warsaw into mixed ones. 8. To introduce the Russian language for all branches of teaching in the Jews' infant school."

The Austrian War Indemnity Paid.

A dispatch from Oppeln, Russian Silesia, dated Sept. 18, says that on that afternoon, at the depot of the Upper Silesian Railway, there arrived from Vienna a special train with eleven cars, containing the balance of the Austrian war indemnity to Prussia, partly in *Napoleons d'or*, and partly in silver dollars. On the next morning the counting and paying over was to begin, which would last from four to five days.

A Strasburg Citizen Decorated by the Duke of Nassau.

It is known that when the Duke of Nassau fled from his dominions before the advancing Prussians, he sent a large number of casks filled with the best Rhine wine from his cellars at Biebench to Strasburg. The Prussian agents claimed the wines as legitimate booty of war, but by the interference and with the aid of BARTHELEMY CHABERT, a citizen of Strasburg, the Duke saved his wine from the grasp of the Prussians. In acknowledgment of this service M. CHABERT has now been decorated with the Knight Cross of the order of Adolphus of Nassau

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

Very Important Action of President Johnson.

He Questions the Legality of the Present Congress.

The Attorney-General's Opinion Called For.

Foreshadowing of a Rupture at Washington.

Are We to Have a New Revolution?

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has received the following important dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The President has just sent in to the Attorney-General the following questions, and requested that a response to them be returned in writing:

First—Is the present Congress, composed of members from Northern States alone, such a Congress as the Constitution requires, or is it an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage?

Second—Would existing circumstances justify the President in sending his next annual message to an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage pretending to be the Congress of the United States?

Third—Does that clause in section 5 of the first article of the Constitution which makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, give to the present Congress the right to exclude the members from ten States, or to impose dishonorable or unconstitutional terms upon their admission.

Fourth—Does the President's oath of office require him to enforce those provisions of the Constitution which give to each State an equal right of representation in Congress? Article first, section second, section third, article fifth, last clause.

Fifth—What steps do the Constitution and his oath of office require the President to take in order to secure the assemblage of a Constitutional Congress?

Upon the reply that may be made by the Attorney-General to the above, the President, there is reason to believe, has determined to take his stand. The questions put to the Attorney are all the more important, when taken in connection with the bold utterances of the President at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, declaring that the "present" was only an assumed Congress, and "not the Congress the Constitution called for," and also in connection with similar declarations, though less pointed, that fell from his lips prior to his return to the capital. From these utterances it is clear that the Executive has fully made up his own mind that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a legal body. He now asks the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the grave and deeply momentous subject, and when it is given he will govern himself accordingly.

It is not difficult to foreshadow what the response of Mr. STANBERY will be; and that he will chime in fully with the opinions of the Executive, as already expressed, there seems to be no doubt.

MEXICO.

A French Regiment Falling Back in the Interior—The Evacuation Postponed Until General de Castelnau Arrives—The Liberals at Work, &c.

Extract of a private letter dated Vera Cruz, September 30, 1866.

The Eighty-first regiment French Infantry arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th of this month, ready to embark on board the steamer *Tampico*, the first of the transports which is to bring the army back to France. The others are the *Rhone*, the *Calvados*, the *Gironde* and *l'Avegron*, now on the eve of sailing from Havre to Vera Cruz. During the short stay of the Eighty-first at Vera Cruz telegraphic dispatch from General BAZAINE came ordering the regiment to fall back upon Orizaba, where it has actually gone.

As an explanation for this retrograde movement it is stated that Marshal BAZAINE had received a telegram from Europe by the Atlantic cable *via* New Orleans and the steamer *Sonora*, by which he had been advised that General DE CASTELNAU was on his way to Vera Cruz, and that the wishes of the French Government were to suspend the embarkation of the French troops until he had arrived. This of course has given rise to several comments, which, resting on no foundation, are not worth reproducing here.

In the interior the Liberals were actively at work. The central plateau of Mexico, where the French army has concentrated for the last two years, and where, in consequence, laws have been respected and obeyed, is supposed to be on the eve of a general insurrection, which will take place as soon as the French have withdrawn.

Mr. RUYS, formerly president of some court of justice, the same who raised a protest against JUAREZ when the latter reëlected himself President, is actively intriguing for the Presidency. To that effect he has formed an association of the notables of Mexico, who are to proclaim him President as soon as the abdication of MAXIMILIAN, which is believed to be near at hand, will take place.

It is said that JUAREZ, who is now in Chihuahua, is to be invited to the City of Mexico as soon as Gen. DE CASTELNAU has arrived. The impression is that this invitation has been made in prevision of some political arrangements which might lead to his acceptance by the French Government as the representative of the Mexican nation. If this news is true France would not leave Mexico without having restored the republican government and made with its chief a contract which would secure the debt of France and the property and life of French citizens residing in that country.

TEXAS.

Regulations Concerning Cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The United States Internal Revenue Collectors for Texas have authorized planters to send their cotton to their consignees, from whom they will collect the taxes. This is done so as not to detain cotton unnecessarily on the plantations.

The Texas Legislature has appointed a Joint Committee to proceed to New-Orleans, and remove the remains of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON to Austin.

The outrages on the frontier of Texas still continue.

The Texas Legislature has endorsed the proceedings and platform of the Philadelphia Convention unanimously.

Rio Grande dates of the 4th inst. have been received.

CORTINA had proclaimed in favor of JUAREZ and espoused the cause of TASSIA, whom JUAREZ appointed Governor of Tamaulipas; and he had pronounced CANALES an usurper and a rebel to the Constitutional Government of Mexico.

Gen. HENIPAZA, an auxilliary of CORTINA, with 250 fillibusters, crossed to Metamoras and attacked CANALES furiously. A fight raged in the streets for five or six hours with varying success, when HENIPAZA, for want of ammunition, it is said, gave way and retreated to the upper fort on the river.

CORTENA was some ten miles above Matamoras on the river, and avowed his intention to take Matamoras and put down CANALES.

Disaffection prevailed among the inhabitants of Matamoras, and a large majority of the people were anxious for a change of rulers.

Owner Wanted for $26,850.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Some time since $980 in coupons of Seven-thirty Treasury notes, due in February last, were presented at the First National Bank under suspicious circumstances. The owner has not yet been discovered. The coupons had been cut from sixteen $1,000 notes, fourteen $500 notes, and the balance from $100 and $50 notes, the whole representing $26,850.

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.

No Further News of the Calamity—The Anxiety to Know the Fate of the Passengers Unabated—The Question of the Lost Vessel's Seaworthiness.

The anxiety as to the fate of the *Evening Star* is unabated, and yesterday, as on the day before, the offices of the Company at Bowling-green were besieged by inquiring people. No further news had reached that point at a late hour last night. The dispatch received on Tuesday from Purser ALLEN was so meagre and unsatisfactory, that hopes are entertained that it is incorrect in the statement "That the *Evening Star* went down on the morning of the 3d inst." The gentlemen who represent the Company here are hopeful even that it may have been her who collided with the schooner *Mary A. Magee*. Particulars were published, as far as transmitted, in the TIMES of yesterday.

DISPATCH TO THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

This hope that the colliding steamer might prove to be the *Evening Star*, is but a faint one, as yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange, which suggests that the steamer mentioned was the *Santiago de Cuba*. It reads as follows:

"The steamer seen by the schooner *Mary A. Magee*, from Philadelphia for Mobile, (towed into Fortress Monroe on the 9th,) on the 5th inst., in distress, and reported as the *North Star*, was no doubt the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, for Greytown, which put back to the port of New-York on the 7th inst."

THE NORTH STAR.

The statement in a communication received from Fortress Monroe, and published yesterday, that it was the *North Star* to which the mishap now supposed to have occurred to the *Santiago de Cuba*, is set at rest by the knowledge of the fact that the *North Star* has been out of service for many months, having been dismantled and her engines taken out.

THE PASSENGERS.

Among the prominent passengers not before specially named in the TIMES, we learn that there were Gen. H. W. PALFREY, wife and child, and the daughter of THOMAS SLOO, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New-Orleans. Mr. D. PRETTO, whose name is among the list of cabin passengers, was a member of the firm of WOLF & Co., of this City. The name ROCKWELL is also on the cabin list; this is incorrect, as the unfortunate gentleman thus designated is WILLIAM ROCKWELL JAQUES, a respected merchant of this City.

Prominent among the prostitutes on board, variously stated to number from 85 to 95, was a Mrs. KING, of New-Orleans notoriety. This woman, it is stated, owned a mansion on Basin-street, valued at $75,000. Her business to New-York has been before stated. On the same unholy errand there were some six others, each having succeeded in her object.

THE LIFEBOATS.

The number of lifeboats on board the Company affirm to be six, although several statements to the effect that there were only three have been made. We have reports of the conduct of two of these lifeboats, and learn therein that one of them capsized *nine times*, and the other *fifteen*.. On inquiry we learn from those skilled in the construction of such boats, that those on board the *Evening Star* had too little sheer, and were too sharp in bottom for heavy seas. This statement is given only for what it is worth. It is but fair to the Company and the builder of the lifeboats to await the history of the others before pronouncing against the seaworthiness of these two, notwithstanding the remarkable number of the capsizes recorded.

CAPTAIN KNAPP.

Captain KNAPP is spoken of in every direction as a worthy and capable seaman. It is stated that owing to some mysterious forebodings of his wife he retired from seafaring life some years ago, returning to it but a short time since, and even then from necessity, not choice. The general opinion as to the Captain's qualifications is that no better seaman ever trod a vessel, in confirmation of which is the simple and conclusive statement of the Company, that as they do not insure their vessels they had need be careful into what man's hands they placed for safe keeping property to the value of half a million dollars, not to speak of their own reputation at stake in the selection, and the still more valuable lives on board their vessels.

THE CYCLONE.

The Captain of the *Daniel Webster*, abandoned in the hurricane, states it as his opinion that the hurricane was of the cyclone kind, and from observations made before and since, he concludes its diameter was not more than a hundred miles. This conclusion, he says, is based on the fact that vessels in different positions on the circumference of a circle of that diameter have suffered, whilst others within and without that circumference have escaped.

THE SEAWORTHINESS OF THE EVENING STAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order that the public may be possessed of certain facts in connection with the ill-fated steamship *Evening Star*, of whose foundering we read in yesterday and to-day's papers, than they would be likely to get at present from official sources, and be thereby enabled to judge whether the lives of 300 persons have been sacrificed to the fury of the element without blame or collusion on the part of the ship's owners or managers, I would thank you to publish this article.

The *Evening Star* was a vessel which needed considerable repairing, both in her hull and beams. She has not been in a fit condition to plow the mighty ocean since last Fall. Her stancheons supporting the hurricane deck had warped several inches, thereby rendering it dangerous to walk upon them during a storm. When she rolled heavily, you might walk through her cabin and cast your eyes up in the corners of the beams, and then you would see a space large enough to thrust your whole hand in. Then go along the main deck, and you could not help passing remarks as to the manner in which her hurricane deck stood in a very slanting position. Stop at the officer's mess-room and look around at the corners of the ginberbread work, and there was a place the whole length of the room which was large enough to place both hands one on top of the other in.

Her steam pumps had to be kept in operation the whole time, as she leaked very badly. Her stern was considered very rotten; her rudder was not much better, and the necessary repairs which she needed for the comfort and safety of her passengers would have been a trifle compared with the loss at present.

Her boats were of the poorest kind; there were only four that were really fit for anything. The other two were considered perfectly useless—not much better than a log of wood.

Steamships of less size and tonnage generally carry more men than this ill-fated steamship. She has not carried for some time more than a complement of ten men and three officers—first, second and third mates, whereas there should have been one more, a fourth officer.

Now I have given you the facts as to the condition in which she stood when she met her doom.

Last Spring she was laid up only three weeks, when it ought to have been three months, undergoing repairs simply around her engine.

The iron-work of her paddle-wheels was more or less broken, which Mr. FINGER, the chief engineer, will not dispute.

Speaking generally, everything about her was in a loose condition. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Seven More Saved—Names of Two of the Lost.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The schooner *Morning Star*, from Cardenas, has arrived at quarantine. She picked up seven additional persons who were aboard the *Evening Star*. Their names are as follows:

James W. Lyon, pilot.
John Berry, cook.
Andrew McMahon, assistant engineer.
A. Sauza, passenger.
E. A. Van Sickles, passenger.
Minnie Taylor, passenger.
Mollie Wilson, passenger.

The following-named persons were lost out of the boat in which the above were picked up:

John Kavanagh, fireman.
Martin Bret, butcher,
and a lady and gentleman whose names are unknown.

THE WRECK OF THE EVENING STAR.

The Steamship and Firemen's Coal-passers' Association.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 42 WEST-ST., October, 10, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The appalling news which has just reached us of the wreck of the *Evening Star* is calculated to arouse the most serious apprehensions for the safety of life and property in the minds of the insurance commercial and traveling community. Perhaps it may not be known to the public that the hands who manned the *Evening Star* were what is commonly called "greenhorns," as regards the ship's crew and engineer department. This at first sight may appear a startling announcement, but it is nevertheless true, and I state so as Secretary of the Firemen and Coal-passers' Association. The question may then naturally arise, Is it right on the part of owners of ocean steamships to intrust life and property into the hands of such wholly inexperienced men? I think not, and I feel convinced that you, as a public journalist, who take an interest in the welfare of the general community, will agree with me. The gale in which the *Evening Star* was wrecked, from all the accounts we can learn, was not by any means so severe or terrific in its character as that which the Pacific Mail Steamship *New-York* encountered during the first twelve days of last January, on her way to this port from Aspinwall; and I have spoken to gentlemen who were passengers upon the *New-York*, who say that had it not been for the experienced hands on board, the ship must inevitably have been lost. To say the least, it is a warrantable presumption, judging from the gale the *New-York* encountered, that had there been as experienced hands upon the *Evening Star* as upon the *New-York*, she would not have gone down. It is a notorious fact that the *Evening Star* was chiefly manned by foreigners, recently from Ireland and Germany—and, as I can prove, in some instances not more than a month in this country, and never accustomed to the sea. Hence, every rational man must conclude that such men were totally incapable of understanding the orders of their officers in the frightful catastrophe that has sent so many poor souls to premature and watery graves. This is particularly the case so far as the German portion of the crew is concerned, who could neither speak nor understand the English language. What a frightful!—what an awful reflection it is for the friends of these poor people who have been lost, to know that their safety was intrusted to men who could not speak the English language, and thereby understand the orders of their officers. No matter how experienced, no matter how good seamen and navigators, the Captain and officers may have been, what could they do when assisted by men who did not understand them in their own language. In such an awful moment a look, a push or a gesture was of no avail, and yet—and I regret to say so—this, it would appear from the circumstances of the case, has occurred from the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of some of the owners of the *Evening Star*, who, refusing to give the experienced hands who have been sailing from this port for years, $50 to $60 a month, engaged others at a cheaper, but as the end of the *Evening Star* goes to prove, far more expensive rate—at least, as far as all ideas of humanity are concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES BYRNE, Secretary Steam Firemen's and Coal Passers' Association.

THE TURF.

THE PATERSON RACES—SECOND DAY

Magnificent Contest for the Steeple-Chase—The Finest Race Ever Witnessed—Zigzag the Winner after a Brilliant Finish—Monday the Winner of the Trial Stakes, Enchantress of the Mile Dash, and Delaware of the Three-Mile Race—The Sport To-day.

The second day's racing of the Paterson Fall Meeting, yesterday, will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it as being characterized by some of the most brilliant racing that ever took place on the American turf. The steeple-chase especially will ever be memorable for the closeness of the struggle and the superb jockeyship displayed by the riders of the two noble horses in the race, and which was pronounced by old turfmen who had witnessed on many occasions the steeple-chase contests in England and Ireland, to be unparalleled in intensity of interest at the finish. The day was far from favorable, for, although the threatening rain held off, the cold and cheerless atmosphere shed a depressing influence over the visitors, which was only counteracted by the intense feeling of excitement produced by the close race for the steeple-chase. The attendance was very large, and eminently respectable, and if the day had been fine we should undoubtedly have seen the most numerous assemblage of visitors on the course that has ever been congregated on the Paterson track. Next season, we understand, numerous and extensive alterations and improvements are contemplated, and the Passaic County Association are determined to make their turf meetings second to none in the North for the excellence and abundance of the sport provided, and the comfort and accommodation of the public who patronize them. The improvements contemplate a complete remodeling of the grand stand, and the introduction of numerous improvements in its internal arrangements. Highly popular as the Paterson Meeting and its management have ever been with the citizens of New-York, it will undoubtedly become still more so when such alterations are carried into effect, and which will render it a formidable rival in attractiveness to the newly-instituted Jerome Park Meeting.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

This race was a handicap for all ages for a purse of $700, over three miles, two of which were over a "fair hunting country," that is, over a country which afforded by its inequality of surface, its fences, walls, ditches, &c., a fair opportunity of testing the jumping qualities of the horses engaged, the number of leaps to be taken being twenty-seven in all. The entries were four in number, namely:

1. Mr. Pepper enters ch. m. Nannie Craddock, aged, 164 pounds.
2. Mr. D. Reedy enters br. h. Zigzag, 6 years, 164 pounds.
3. Mr. Ainslee enters br. h. Gen. Williams, 5 years, 145 pounds.
4. Dr. Kirwan's ch. h. Citadel, 5 years, 157 pounds.

The latter, however, dissatisfied with the weight imposed upon him did not accept, and was consequently an absentee. The other three came to the post when the bugle sounded for the first race. No vehicles were admitted to the field until after this race was decided, to avoid any chance of accident. In the pools sold in the City last night, *Zigzag* was the favorite; but on the course, before the race, *Nannie Craddock* was almost in as great demand, for he brought at the rate of $100 to her $90, and *Gen. Williams'* $30. *Zigzag*, it was thought at one time, would necessarily have been an absentee, for DENNIS REEDY, his owner, was unable, from continued indisposition, to ride, and ARCHY FISHER, his usual substitute, was laid up with rheumatism. A jockey, however, was found for him in Mr. ELWES, a gentleman rider from Canada of great experience and unquestioned skill, who volunteered to ride him in the race. He had never been on the horse before, and this fact, coupled with his own condition not being up to the standard requisite for riding such a race, made the betting men eager to bet $100 to $60 that he did not win. *Nannie Craddock* looked well, and was ridden by her old jockey, PEPPER, while *Gen. Williams* did not seem up to the mark. A good start was effected, *Zigzag* and *Craddock* taking the first jump, the hurdle at the end of the grand stand, both together three lengths before *Gen. Williams*. The mare now went in front and took the second leap, a rail fence into the orchard at the further side of the track, four lengths before *Zigzag*, the latter about that distance before the *General*. In this order the stone wall, the rail fence and the sunk fence leading out of the orchard were all taken in beautiful style, and they crossed the course into the inclosure. At the dry ditch, on the three-quarter stretch side of the inclosure, *Gen. Williams* made a mistake and unseated his rider, and his chance was at once extinguished. Coming to the double rail fence opposite the draw-gate, *Nannie Craddock* took it splendidly two lengths before *Zigzag*, and increasing her lead rapidly, came to and cleared the water-jump opposite the grand stand in superb style, ten lengths before *Zigzag*, who also took it beautifully, his jockey showing himself to be perfectly at home "across country." *Nannie Craddock's* lead was now reduced to four lengths, and the next jumps into and out of the orchard, over the stone wall, post and rails, and sunk fence were taken clean and clear by both horses. *Zigzag* on entering the inclosure went up to and passed the mare, PEPPER seeming to hold her in, and waiting for his approach. He quickly, however, got again on even terms with him, and they raced a short distance together, when he again drew away from her and led two lengths over the double rail fence opposite the draw-gate. Coming to the water jump the second time, both horses were in the air at the same moment, the mare going in front as soon as they landed and led a couple of lengths over all the different leaps until they entered the race-track for the final finish. The mare was two lengths ahead at the last hurdle but one near the three-quarter pole, and was nearly as far in front as she cleared the last one half way up the homestretch. Here Mr. ELWES, who had ridden his horse with consummate judgment, patience and skill, called upon *Zigzag* for a final effort, whipcord and steel being resolutely applied, and the horse, although he flinched from the spur and hung toward the mare, nobly answered the call, and in a tremendous set-to, amid the breathless excitement of the assembled thousands, both riders displaying the most superb jockeyship, he beat her across the score by a clear length. The time was 7:28¼, being 50 seconds faster than any preceding steeple-chase had ever been run in. When Mr. ELWES and *Zigzag* returned to weigh in they received a perfect ovation of applause and acclamation from the delighted multitude, as also did PEPPER on *Nannie Craddock*. A more brilliant finish, exhibiting alike the merits of the horse and the rider, was never witnessed, and the recollection will ever be a source of pleasure and gratification to those who saw it. Mr. ELWES was warmly congratulated by his friends on his well-deserved success, many of the heaviest backers of *Nannie Craddock* being among the first to acknowledge their appreciation of the fair, gentlemanly style in which his victory was achieved.

Mr. D. Reedy's br. h. Zigzag, 6 yrs., 164 lbs., (Mr. Ehoes)........ 1
Mr. Pepper's ch. m. Nannie Craddock, aged —, 164 lbs., (Pepper)........ 2
Mr. Ainsley's br. h. Gen. Williams, 5 yrs., 145 lbs. 3
Time—7:28¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was a one mile dash for a purse of $200 for all ages, for which the only two horses entered, *Enchantress* and *Susie M.*, started. Betting was nearly even, the former having the call at $100 to $95. *Susie M.* got a wretched start, the drum being tapped when she was four lengths behind, with her trainer holding her by the bridle. *Enchantress* made good use of her advantage in the start, for she led throughout, and won by three lengths in 1:50¾.

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $200, for all ages, one-mile dash, entrance money to go to second horse.

Mr. J. B. Read enters ch. f. Enchantress, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman........ 1
Dr. Weldon enters b. f. Susie M., by imp. Scythian, dam Young Me , by imp. Glencoe........ 2
Time—1:50¾.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

A sweepstakes race for two-year olds, for a purse of $500, $50 entrance, p. p., one and an eighth mile, was the next race. There were twelve entries, of which three came to the post, viz.: Mr. MORRIS' *Ruthless* and *Monday*, and Mr. BUSH's *Redwing*. Mr. MORRIS declared to win with *Monday*. The betting was $100 to $20 on his entry. *Redwing* was first off and led to the quarter pole, *Monday* being a length behind. On the back stretch *Monday* went up, raced a few yards with *Redwing*, and passing her, was never again headed, and won the race very easily by six lengths. *Ruthless*, who had passed BUSH's filly on the third quarter, being four lengths before her at the finish. Time, 2:05.

The Trial Stakes, a Sweepstake Premium of $500, for two-year-olds, $50 entrance, p. p.—one and one-eighth mile. Closed with 12 entries.

Mr. Morris' b. c. Monday, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson........ 1
Mr. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by Eclipse, dam Barbarity 2
Mr. Bush's b. f. Redwing, by Balrownie, dam Cyclone........ 3
Time—2:05.

THE FOURTH RACE

was a three mile dash for a purse of $400, for which five horses—*Delaware, Richmond, Citadel, Local* and *Lady Dan Bryant*—were entered and started. Although *Richmond* had been beaten in the dash race the night before, under circumstances which led to the general impression that he had been "pulled," and to an investigation of the affair by the Executive Committee of the Association (and which, if sufficient evidence had been adduced, would have led to the ruling off of the course of the horse and the party connected with him) was made a strong favorite, being backed at even against the field. In the pools he sold for $1,000, *Delaware* $550, *Local* $115, *Citadel* and *Lady Dan Bryant* $60 each. *Local* made the running for the first two miles and a quarter, with *Delaware* second and *Richmond* third—the latter beaten when they had gone two miles. *Delaware* on the last half mile assumed the lead, and won easily by six lengths, *Richmond* beating *Local* for second place. Time of first mile, 1:57; two miles, 3:53; three miles, 5:50.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium of $400, for all ages, three miles, entrance money to go to second horse.

Mr. Jas. S. Watson enters b. c. Delware, 4 years, by Ringgold, dam Ariel by imp. Sarpedon........ 1
Mr. W. J. Rogers enters g. c. Richmond, 4 years, by Two Bits........ 2
Dr. Weldon enters ch. c. Local, 3 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe........ 3
Mr. E. V. Snedicor enters b. f. Lady Dan Bryant, 4 years, by Lexington........ 4
Mr. W. Kirwin enters ch. h. Citadel, by Mahomet, dam Prunella 5 years........ 5
Time—1:57; 3:53; 5:50.

THE RACES TO-DAY.

There are four races on the programme to-day. The first is the hurdle race, for which *Zigzag*, carrying 160 pounds; *Nannie Craddock*, 154 pounds; *Citadel*, 145 pounds, and *Gen. Williams*, 145 pounds, are entered and will run. The second is the Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, a two-mile dash, for which *Ripley, King Lear, Dot, Delegate* and *Enchantress* are entered. The only entry for the three-mile heat race is *Aldebaran*, who will consequently walk over. The last race is the Consolation Purse, for beaten horses, for which *Luther, Richmond, Susie M., Local* and *Utrica* will contend. A capital day's racing may be relied on.

A RIVER PIRATE SHOT DEAD.

The Dock Clerk of the Black Star Line of Steamships Discovers Two Thieves, and Shoots One of Them—The Body Recognized as a Noted Thief—The Coroner to Hold an Inquest.

About 6:20 o'clock last evening, Mr. WILLIAM A. POTTER, clerk in charge of the dock used by the Black Star Line of steamers, at Pier No. 13 North River, was going his rounds preparatory to closing the gate. As he passed along the north side of the pier he noticed a small boat lying in the shade of the dock, in which were two men, who he soon discovered were engaged in cutting open cotton bales and stealing the contents. As Mr. POTTER stood by the gangway of the steamer *Marmion* he drew a revolver and fired one shot, when the boat disappeared beneath the pier.

Officer BERRIAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was on post in West-street, heard the report of the pistol, and ran down on the pier to learn the cause. He made some investigations and ascertained that Mr. POTTER's shot had taken effect and caused death to one of the thieves. Soon after the boat was found floating idly in the slip, on the other side of the pier, in which was a large quantity of loose cotton; and on examination it was found to contain also the dead body of the river pirate. The Patrolman immediately recognized the remains as those of BRUNO EFFENY, a notorious burglar, highwayman and river thief, and he took charge of the same.

While the officer was making these investigations Mr. POTTER went up town to see Capt. RUSSELL STURGIS, one of the owners, and reported the facts in the case as he knew them. An officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct followed, and Mr. POTTER accompanied him to the Liberty-street station-house, where Sergt. WHITMORE, who had charge, placed him under partial arrest to await the result of the Coroner's investigation, Mr. POTTER having voluntarily surrendered himself.

BRUNO EFFENY was a native of France, 22 years of age, had but one arm, and resided while living at No. 128 Greenwich-street. He had received a pistol-bullet on the left side of the head, just below the eyeball, and which had passed upward and penetrated the brain, evidently causing instant death.

Mr. POTTER, who it is supposed inflicted the fatal wound, has been connected with the Company for the past fifteen months, during which time he has had charge of the dock where the occurrence took place. He seemed to take the matter quite coolly, evidently considering that the pirate deserved the death he met.

The body was allowed to remain in the boat until the arrival of the Coroner, at the pier foot of Cedar-street, in charge of an officer. The occurrence caused considerable excitement among the workmen and wharfingers employed in the neighborhood, but it soon subsided.

Marine Disasters.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The steamer *City of Bath*, from Boston, passed a three-masted schooner, painted black, with a red stripe, disabled and in tow of a steamer.

Schooner *Lucy Voorhees*, of New-York, put into Fernandina in distress.

Frying Pan Shoal lightship was seen on Tuesday morning ten miles south of Tybee.

Three of the survivors from the *Evening Star* left for New-York this morning on the *Virgo*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The French bark *Mazallan*, from the Isle of Carmen, bound to Havre, was towed here disabled, and had lost a man overboard. She reports that she passed a number of vessels disabled.

Brig *Redwood*, Newport, R. I., bound to Havana, has arrived badly disabled. She lost a seaman.

The following vessels have arrived at Fernandina disabled: Bark *Avola*, from Boston; brig *Louisa*, from Mobile for Boston, and brig *Bradshaw*, from a European port for New-York.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

Speculations in Merchandise---A Specimen County---Deficiency in the Corn Crop---What Should be Done to Improve Matters---Effects of Radical Teachings---Is the South in the Union?---United States Courts---The Weather---Winter Trade---Railroads---Atlanta---Travel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 1, 1866.

In my last I touched upon the speculation in merchandise now going on. Since, I have had the opportunity of conversing with a commercial traveler of one of our largest dry-goods houses here, who has recently returned from canvassing the State, and who, being "to the manner born," is familiar with the business operations now many years.

OPERATIONS OF TRADE.

As an instance, which will apply generally to the other counties, we will take Terrell County, that in 1860 produced about 4,700 bales of cotton. Then in the county town (Dawson) there were eight stores that did pretty much all the trading in the county. These eight stores had an average stock of $15,000 for Fall and Winter trade on the 1st of November, 1860, amounting to an aggregate of $120,000. The productive capacity of the county then, valuing cotton at 10c., or $50 per bale, was $235,000. In 1866, giving Terrell a half crop, (a liberal allowance,) there will be 2,350 bales. Dawson has now twenty-five stores, which, at an average stock of $10,000 for Fall and Winter trade on the 1st of November, 1866, will amount to an aggregate of $250,000. The productive capacity of the county, supposing the bale to net to the planter, after taxes, &c., are paid, $90, will be $211,500. In the one case, we had a surplus over the capital in merchandise of $115,000 to meet debts and other personal expenses and incumbrances. In the other, there will be a deficit of $38,500. That is, the capital in trade will exceed the productive industry of the county by that amount.

GREAT QUANTITY OF CORN WANTED.

But this is not all. An article in the Macon *Telegraph*, that seems to handle the subject knowingly, states that fifteen millions of bushels of corn will be required in Georgia to supply the failure in our crop. Now, as our people must live, though perhaps the Radicals may not see the necessity for it, a large proportion of the productive capital of the county must go to the purchase of bread, in so much diminishing the more the amount that might otherwise be spent in merchandise.

PROBABLE RESULTS.

It is not, therefore, illogical to conclude that the speculation now going on in dry goods and other store goods will end as that in saw-mills and lumber has done—in disastrous failure. The consequence generally will be, less cotton next year and less contribution from the South to the national prosperity. For if you have not cotton to export to meet your foreign obligations, you must send abroad gold. The efforts of the South, without capital of its own, and unaided by capital from the North, must be speculative and spasmodic, without any solid basis, and with success depending only on hazard—a very uncertain element for the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt in his calculations.

It is very evident that Northern commerce and interests cannot do without the products of the South, or they would not have fought so long and desperately to recover them. And it does seem strange to us, that having succeeded in regaining them, any sensible men at the North should adopt a line of policy that would effectually crush out the material industry that supplies the staples so much coveted. Common sense would indicate apparently, that the whole energy of the Government and of the people North, would be devoted to rebuilding that which the war had destroyed, and swell the various channels of trade contributing to national wealth.

EFFECTS OF RADICAL TEACHINGS.

But if the emanations from Radical presses and Radical orators are to be received as types of Northern sentiment, the destruction of everything that may tend to relieve the nation of its burdens, and to restore national unity and strength, is the one thing desired, and anarchy and ruin to be preferred to the admission of Southern influence in governmental matters, that might overthrow their party rule and schemes. If this be the prevailing Northern idea, the soldiers of the Union will find in a few years that they shed their blood and risked their lives not to save the Union, but to destroy it. As for BROWNLOW's plan, indorsed by FORNEY, none but a madman will see in it, other than the annihilation of the Constitution and the death of the American Republic. When that takes place, the laws of property will soon be disregarded at the North, and agrarianism control your councils.

If we are in the Union the rights of States under the Constitution cannot be justly denied to us. If we are out of the Union, and independent States conquered by the power of arms, the laws of nations throw a protection over us that cannot be violated without the detestation of the civilized world. But the Radicals themselves assume that we have never been out of the Union. For in 1862 they taxed us in Congress, and subsequently submitted an amendment of the fundamental law to the action of our Legislatures; neither of which could be done on the admission that we were sovereign and independent States. Besides, how could we be "traitors" or "rebels" to the Union if our own action is conceded to have put us out of the Union? Look at it as you may, the Radical programme is a mass of inconsistencies, denying all principles and aiming at but one thing—the retention of power as a party, even if the nation be destroyed. They had rather rule in Pandemonium than serve in the Heaven of good order, peace and Christian principle. They would effect a "Paradise Lost" rather than accomplish a "Paradise Regained."

UNITED STATES COURT.

We were pleased to meet yesterday Hon. JOHN ERSKINE, Judge of the United States District Court, who opens the Court here to-day for this District. The appointment of the Judge has given much satisfaction throughout the State. To legal learning and ability he adds a genial, courteous manner, and while holding the scales of justice with a firm and even balance, combines blandness with resolution. Gov. JOHNSON has entered to-day upon his duties as Collector of the port, and wisely retains the clever and accommodating Deputy, Mr. R. W. WOODBRIDGE.

THE AUTUMN WEATHER.

The weather is decidedly that of Autumn, cool and pleasant. Blankets are being lugged out of their Summer hiding-places, to contribute their agreeable comforts to healthful sleep. No danger now in coming here from the North. The cholera still lingers in the suburbs, afflicting the poor negroes. Fever is at an end, and we have no further apprehensions of the "broken bone fever" that has been raging so generally in Charleston. Fortunately this fever, though producing exquisite pain in the limbs, is not regarded as dangerous to life. However, the weather is so decidedly changed from that of Summer to that of Fall, that even the most timid of a Southern climate may venture to Savannah now with security.

WINTER TRADE.

Great expectations are entertained by some of a brisk Winter trade, notwithstanding the efforts made to divert cotton to other ports. One of these efforts is novel, and its result will be watched with interest. Some merchants in New-Orleans, it seems, are trying to make that city the market for the cotton grown upon the banks of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers and in their vicinity. The plan is to bring it down in river steamers to Apalachicola, and thence by sea to New-Orleans. The advantages offered are cheaper freight in this way than by rail to Savannah, and an advance in price per pound as Louisiana cotton, from which it will be almost impossible to separate it in the market. Another scheme, said to be in preparation, is to force the cotton grown along the line of the Central Railroad, and Augusta and Waynesboro Railroad, to Augusta, for taxation, thus endeavoring to force it, or a portion of it, to Charleston for a port. This latter attempt, though, is not much feared, as the river steamers are able to bring it to Savannah cheaper than it can go by rail to Charleston. The cause for these diversions of cotton from its home port is alleged to be the high rate of freights on the Central Railroad. The rates for passage and freight on this road are much reproached; but as the directors of it are largely interested in the stock of the road, and are some of our shrewdest business men, I am inclined to wait for the next annual report and the dividend that will then be declared, before deciding that the management of the road is at fault.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Another railroad enterprise, I hear, promises a speedy completion. I mean the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. The worthy President of the road, Mr. GEORGE HAZLEHURST, has just returned from Brunswick, after initiating an arrangement for completing the link of road between Brunswick and No. 7, on the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Road, forty-seven miles, which will put Brunswick in connection with Savannah and Southern Georgia by rail. With fifty odd miles of the road finished and running to Hawkinsville, and with forty-seven miles in working order from Brunswick to No. 7, the intermediate eighty miles, of which fifty-six miles only remain to be graded, without a rise or fall of thirty feet, almost a level the whole way, will soon be in order, with the locomotive shrieking from Brunswick to Macon, through the magnificent timber that embraces the road nearly the whole way. Beside, opening a fine farming and sheep raising country, hitherto neglected for the want of communications. Among all the railroad plans of the South, I know of none that promises greater success and remuneration. Yet the political uncertainty in which we are involved seems to have closed the eyes of capitalists at the North to its great merits, or at least to cause them to withhold large investments at the South. We live, however, in hope that a better time will come.

ATLANTA.

One of the mysteries in Georgia is our interior town Atlanta. What makes it in enterprise, energy and growth the city that it is! Standing on the ridge that divides the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those hurrying on to lose themselves in the current of the Gulf—without a river—perched on a hill, and, according to ordinary rules, with no advantages for trade, it nevertheless outstrips every other town in the State. Much of it has been handsomely rebuilt. More than three hundred stores, I am credibly informed, are still in process of erection, and all already engaged for occupation as soon as finished; and an opera-house, that in design, size and arrangement will compare favorably with such establishments at the North and West. It is, moreover, we learn, a "fast" city, and, though known among us familiarly as the "Gate City," is called by some the "Chicago" of Georgia. Among its other attractions it boasts a hotel, the National, equal in all respects to your best—an institution that Savannah can't brag of yet. It is true that four railroads meet at Atlanta; and as I have heard it said that a railroad was as good as a river, perhaps it is in this fortunate junction that her commercial energy is found. Her vicinity also to the coal and iron beds of Northern Georgia and Alabama, and the copper mines of Tennessee, must, with the capital investing there, make Atlanta a large manufacturing town.

EFFECTS OF THE RAIN.

The recent rains have injured somewhat the cotton and rice in this vicinity, but as yet nothing to affect materially the result. If the frost keeps off to the usual period we shall yet do well.

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY.

The only serious damper immediately upon us, present and not in prospect, is the political condition of affairs with you. The course of the Democratic Party meets with no approval, and is regarded as a sacrifice of national interests to a desire for mere party control. We feel very much like a bone over which two dogs are quarreling; neither caring for the bone beyond what be gotten from it. The one party, SUMNER, STEVENS and BUTLER, seem to want our property, the little left to us. The other, our influence to help them to the mastery of the public treasury and offices. Of course, we are quiescent though interested observers, with the conviction that to ourselves there is not attached much concern.

PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

We, therefore, are busy with our private affairs, and trying to bend ourselves to the new order of things, and the new order of things to our pecuniary interests. Among other developments is a talent for inventions, and some of our young men have produced some clever ideas. Among others, one of our young townsmen, Mr. CLAY, has brought out a clever thing for bundling grain as it falls cut by a machine. The principle is apparently right, and his model works well. He devised it for cutting rice in clay lands, which has generally been done by hand reaping. It will answer as well for any other grain.

STEAMER TRAVEL.

The *General Barnes* is just in with a full load of passengers and freight, some hours after due, having been delayed by a heavy storm on the 28th and 29th. She came bravely through it though, to the satisfaction of her travelers, who speak highly of the boat and her officers. Indeed it would seem that we have a fine lot of steamers running from this port, seaworthy and safe, comfortable and civilly managed. I do not speak from the published cards, but from remarks in conversation, and from personal voyaging in some of them. There are many nervous people, though, that take the land route with all its inconveniences; no doubt agreeing with Paddy in his reason for land traveling. "If ye'r blown up at say," said he, "where are ye?" "But if ye'r run off a d smashed on a railroad why there ye are." There is some logic in the conclusion, it must be confessed. But in a good steamer, well officered and found, with books, pleasant company, and no disposition to sea sickness, I cannot imagine a pleasanter way of traveling.

Goods for the interior are still coming largely. Who will pay for them? The experience of numerous grocers, liquor-dealers and clothiers in this city during the last year might, I think, have given your jobbers a lesson. Looking at these operations, I am not surprised at the statement that only from three to five merchants in every hundred are successful. Look out for a financial crash next Summer.

GEORGIA.

VIRGINIA.

The Delay of the Trial of Davis—How Court Records are Kept, Sometimes—Shall the Railroads be Consolidated?—The Cities Interested in the Question—An Editor Says: "Give the People Rest; Having that They Will Ratify the Proposed Amendment, and Another Clause."

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

When will the curtain fall finally and forever upon this poor farce, which has been upon the boards so long, wherein JEFF. DAVIS plays a principal part? When will this triangular game of shuttlecock and battledore, wherein the Fortress Monroe recluse has been knocked about between the President, the Judiciary and Congress, come to an end? Perhaps there may be sense, perhaps expediency, in all these wearying and strange antics upon the part of the Government in connection with DAVIS, but we here are unable to appreciate it. It is tending to make the Government contemptible, and that in a latitude where it should extort respect, since it cannot reasonably claim love.

Just as the Summer was beginning in the leafy days of the first week in June, JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, by an unfortunate mistake of Mr. LINCOLN Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, shuffled into the City of Richmond, first taking care to spread the report that he was to be assassinated, and opened a session of a Court—what Court it was difficult then to decide, and more difficult now. Some said it was the Circuit, and others the District Court. UNDERWOOD himself being wisely non-committal, and styling it the United States Court, without designating the genus. Well, at this Court, whatever it was, with UNDERWOOD perched on the bench, the counsel of JEFF. DAVIS appeared, and wanted to know what the Government was going to do about it. UNDERWOOD didn't know; the Government counsel didn't know; but UNDERWOOD said the Court would adjourn until the first Tuesday in October, instead of until November, and then the case of DAVIS would be taken up, provided it had not then been disposed of.

Yesterday was the first Tuesday in October, but the case of JEFFERSON was not taken up, nor, so far as we are advised, had been previously disposed of. Not only that, but this Court, having adjourned to meet yesterday, there was, nevertheless no meeting of the Court. There was no Judge here, no attaché of any kind or degree except the small boy whose limited information in the premises I telegraphed you last night. The court-room was locked up; there was no clerk or clerk's office of the Circuit Court notwithstanding the law peremptorily fixes its local habitation here. There was, in short, nothing. The explanation of this anomaly is more anomalous still. It is said that UNDERWOOD and Judge CHASE have come to the conclusion that the session of June was illegal, and, therefore, the adjournment until yesterday fell within the same category. That view I took at the time in my letters to the TIMES, and I hold to it yet whatever may be the determination of the judicial mind. But that things subject to UNDERWOOD's manipulations are rarely done in accordance with law, that the session of last June was in direct violation of the Acts of Congress then in force, and that as a sequence the adjournment made until yesterday was illegal, and all facts that have been stated time and again, with which the public are thoroughly familiar, and which, therefore, I saw no necessity for lumbering the telegraph wires with, as did somebody purporting to telegraph from here to the Philadelphia *Ledger* on the 30th ult. The facts there stated are, however, strictly correct with one exception. It is stated that the records and papers of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court, have never been transferred from Norfolk to Richmond, as directed by the Act of May 22, which is not true. Sometime after the adjournment of UNDERWOOD's farcical session in June a large number of huge boxes arrived one day and were dumped into the main hall of the Custom-house, where they lay for weeks obstructing and disfiguring that main passage of the building. At last they were taken to the upper floor where the United States Court rooms are situated and have been safely piled away in one of the rooms under lock ever since. These boxes contain the records and papers of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court, and it would have been, and is a somewhat difficult feat to examine the record should any one have occasion to do so. The clerk of the Court has been in this city but two days since the law required him to establish his office here. He has not had for one single day any deputy or attaché here, nor has he had any office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court open for a single hour. All this I am informed is equally true of the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, the records of which have been contained for weeks in a huge trunk standing in the second story of the Custom-house, with nobody about to act as "open sesame." Thus it happens that if anybody should have any business in either of these Courts there has been no possibility for weeks past of having it attended to, and so far as we can judge there will not be for weeks to come. This whole matter is about being called officially to the attention of the Attorney-General, and it may be that Mr. STANBERY can discover some remedy for the non-attention of these officers to their duty.

Consolidation or no consolidation, that's the question that just now is dwarfing all others in the Virginia mind. The Board of Public Work, consisting of the Governor and the Auditor and Treasurer of State have, for two days, been listening to a thorough, searching and able analysis of the system of public improvements of the State, the argument rambling from the main question of consolidation so as to take in the whole policy of the State in connection with her railroads and canals. The matter directly in issue is the consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad with the Southside and Norfolk and Petersburgh roads. In Virginia the State is omnipotent in railroad managements, owning, as she does, a controlling amount of stock in most of the roads, which she votes at meetings of the stockholders, by what are called State proxies appointed by the Board of Public Works. A meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad being called for the 10th inst., the present agitation arises from the fear that the Board of Public Works will instruct these proxies to vote for consolidation, and the thing is done. Hence a large number of the leading citizens of the section of the State traversed by the Virginia and Tennessee road are here protesting before the Board against this policy. The principal speakers on this side have been Mr. STAPLES, Mr. PRESTON and Mr. SHEFFEY, who have been exhaustive in their arguments against the scheme as ruinous to the interests of the entire State. The other side have been represented by Mr. GOODE, of Norfolk, and Gen. MAHONE, who will be the President of the consolidated line should it be effected, as he now is of the Norfolk and Petersburgh and Southside road. Should MAHONE succeed in his effort he will control four hundred and seven miles of railroad running from Norfolk via Petersburgh and Lynchburgh to the State line at Bristol, Tennessee, and it is easy to see that he will carry every pound of tonnage he can over every mile of his road, and thus Richmond is left out in the cold. Nor will Norfolk, the terminus of his road, be benefitted any further than it is made a shipping port to New-York and Baltimore. These are the arguments of the Anti-Consolidationists, and tend to this—that consolidation will inevitably result in disaster to Virginia cities.

The struggle over this matter before the Board of Public Works is very earnest, and bids fair to be portracted, and as just now it is engrossing the public mind to the exclusion of everything else, it is deserving of mention. How it will end nobody seems to know. Gov. PIERPOINT is unqualifiedly in favor of consolidation, and has not been delicate enough to refrain from saying so from his seat as a member. Of the other two members of the Board, Mr. CALVERT, the Treasurer, is understood to be opposed to the scheme, and Mr. TAYLOR, the Auditor, to be not yet committed to either view. Gen. MAHONE is a man of resistless energy, who has succeeded in everything, and who, if he does not succeed here, will record it as his first failure. Whether he does or not I presume is not a vital question to New-York, as the Virginia grist will come to her mill in any event by the cheapest possible route.

Leaving this question of consolidation, I gather the only political straw I find floating on the surface. Mr. SOUTHAL, editor and proprietor of the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, is one of the ablest men of Virginia, and lives in the midst of the most influential and intellectual portion of the State. The County of Albemarle cannot be surpassed anywhere on earth in the degree of refinement and the average intellectuality of its people. Hence what Mr. SOUTHAL says is generally considered, and rightfully, as the utterance of a voice if not potential, at least of great influence. In the last number of the *Chronicle* is found this significant paragraph:

"The Southern people want rest. To secure it they would accept the Constitutional Amendment. Guarantee them rest, and every State will ratify the Amendment. Add a seventh clause to it, that Congress shall never meddle with the election franchise in the States, and that the Union shall be completely restored on its adoption; repeal the test-oath act, and let the past be buried, and the South will sign such a paper as a final settlement in hope of peace."

Take this in connection with the letter of Gen. WICKHAM, and is there not evidence there will not be wanting coadjutors in Virginia to achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves, provided that moderation rules the councils of the Union Party at the North, and the interests of the nation as well as the Party be not confided to the passions of such men as BUTLER and STEVENS. This is a powerful voice that is speaking to the nation from under the shadow of Monticello at Charlottesville. Let the nation hearken and heed.

E. C.

The Education of the Negro in the Southern States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your past issues, you urge upon the Southern States to take up the cause of negro education and to secure to the freedmen by legislative enactments this great boon.

This suggestion is just what would be expected of a benevolent heart, but let us consider its practicability. The Southern States are not in a condition to undertake their education. To live and to pay their taxes and the interest on their old debts is all that they can do at present. Besides, the common school system at the South, even for whites, has always proved a failure. Does this surprise you? There are good reasons for it. One is the paucity of population in the cotton-growing sections. Another the difficulty of getting teachers. Another still is that the wealthier class of citizens would not patronize the common schools, but employ private teachers. So from one cause or another the common school systems of the South have been failures.

In regard to the negro there is one plan that might be adopted to give him a fair trial. He has this advantage over the white man. Each large plantation can support a school. A plantation where there are fifty hands can be taxed to support a school—say eight months in the year. Whether this should be a tax levied by the State or by voluntary subscription, is another question. It will be to the interest of planters to encourage such a movement, and they will certainly not discourage the attempt. Those planters who take the initiative and establish schools on their premises will be surest to command labor. Taking this view of it, the movement might safely be entrusted to private hands.

But what can the South do without money? The Radical policy of Congress makes all property insecure. The price of lands is depressed; our railroads are suspended, capitalists are afraid to invest, and business is generally stagnant. The South cares nothing for political power, but she craves peace and the restoration of business confidence. The reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON, if triumphant, will give her this, and in a few years she can recover from the paralysis which has stricken her energies. The policy of Congress, if successful, will be alike ruinous to the "rebels," the "Union men of the South" and to the "freedmen," and I may add to the "Northern men" who have settled here since the war. It is to the true interest of each and all of these that the Southern States should be retored to the Union. The small class of agitators and disappointed politicians, who composed the Philadelphia Loyal Southern Convention, misrepresent the Union sentiment at the South, which is strongly in favor of a speedy restoration policy. They would be tools if they did not want peace, law and order.

So you see how powerless the South is to do anything toward educating her poor classes, whether white or black. You see how cruel to Union men, to rebels, to Northern emigrants and to the freedmen is this continued agitation by the Radicals of false issues and exciting topics. You see what a great crime rests upon the demagogues at the North, who, knowing our real situation, continually misrepresent facts, and magnify the wants and necessities of the South into willful errors and intentional injustice. You see that the only way to improve this deplorable condition of things is to restore the rebel States to the Union, to give them the full protection of the Constitution, and to let the spirit of that great charter of freedom once more pervade the entire country. Then, in the wake of returning peace and restored confidence, education, internal improvements, prosperous cities, churches and railroads, will spring up to enrich and to bless all classes and colors.

ARKANSAS.

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas, Sept. 24, 1866.

OUR STATE PRISONER.

Health and Prospects of Jefferson Davis.

The editor of the Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* (Mr. GILES M. HILLYER) has recently visited Mr. DAVIS in Fortress Monroe, and writes as follows to his paper concerning the present state of his health:

"Mr. DAVIS' health is feeble—precarious in the extreme. Long confinement and the treatment he received during the first year of his horrible incarceration, have told terribly upon his tender frame. He was never a man of muscle. The intellectual ever predominated over the material. He is one of those gifted, intellectual men, born once in a century, whose brain is thought and whose mouth is eloquence. In his prison dungeon he can almost be spoken of as a hero of the past, and his acts, principles and ambition have an historic and a heroic interest. As a state prisoner of the great Empire of the United States, he is surrounded with more personal interest than any other man can possibly be. The iron mask of the Bastile was but a curiosity. The state prisoner of the United States is a wonder and an object of glory.

It would be difficult for an old friend of Mr. DAVIS to recognize him, were he not presented to him as the great State prisoner. Emaciated to the extreme; almost a walking skeleton; little left but a great and stately form; a gray beard covering that peculiar style of features and of mouth which in other days has given life and thought to a nation; an eye undimmed and full of the fire of intellect; he yet might pass upon our streets unknown to former friends. His physical condition is such that in walking he is obliged to use a cane and the arm of a friend or attendant. The writer does not know what a skeleton weighs. Add ten pounds to any medical man's report on the subject, and Mr. DAVIS' weight can be ascertained. His lower limbs are as a man's wrists, and the prisoner's steps totter as he walks. But yet he is reliant on his own integrity and on the God whose favor and mercy, with beautiful simplicity, he asks at more hours than the imprisoned Daniel did!

Mr. DAVIS, confined as he is, will not live long. Emaciated in the extreme, without appetite and without hope, he is gradually going down to the long home, where a million of manly and womanly tears will follow him. The first chill, the first attack of any sharp disease will carry him away to the great Judge who ruleth over all. Tempered may be the wind that blows over Fortress Monroe! May her breaths be sweet and her winds soft!

Mr. DAVIS is yet denied the use of pen, ink or paper. He violates the parole that allows him a walk inside the Fortress, if he even give his autograph. During the day he has little, except as a prisoner, to complain of. During the night he has grated doors, guards and officer to watch every time he turns over in his bed, or changes the position of his pillow.

In all probability Mr. DAVIS will never see our people again. He is an individual victim, whose life by confinement will be sacrificed to solve a great political embarrassment. Like the man who drew the elephant in a lottery, the Government knows not what to do with him, should not death, less remorseless than earthly power, consign him to a tomb which will be hallowed for ages as that of a martyr, sacrificed for a people! No matter what Mr. DAVIS' political views might have been, and certainly the writer of this article was, up to 1861, as much opposed to them as any Southern man living, that illustrious State prisoner now lives, and will die if longer confined in Fortress Monroe, as the vicarious representative of a people that loved him in manhood, trusted him when in power, and now turn their eyes upon him as one suffering unjustly for their doings.

It is useless to speculate as to the future of Mr. DAVIS. Unless the great hand of Mercy soon intervenes, the silent and cold hand of death will shortly relieve Mr. SEWARD and Mr. STANTON from further trouble in the matter. Speaking of his hopeless condition and of what he had endured, almout the last words of that illustrious State prisoner were, "Would that I could be the conductor by which the lightning of vengeance could be warded off our dear people, I could then live or die here contentedly."

The Davis Family—Its Members—Their Residence in Canada—How They Live.

The Ottawa (C. W.) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following particulars respecting the family of JEFFERSON DAVIS:

After the late war the Davis family, excepting Mrs. DAVIS, went to live in Canada, and they still live there. At the head of this family is Mrs. HOWELL, the mother of Mrs. DAVIS, and with her is a younger sister of the latter, who is unmarried. The Davis family consists of two boys and one girl, all young, the eldest (a boy) not being over fourteen years of age. With Mrs. DAVIS there is a young child, not included in the above list. Mrs. HOWELL is a tall, stately old lady, of about sixty years of age. She has brilliant black eyes, good features, and looks a little sallow from age. Her hair is gray and still thick, and she wears nothing on her head. In manner she is very affable and plain. Miss HOWELL, whose first name is MARGARET, is a tall young lady of about twenty years of age. She has dark eyes, good features, and a clear olive complexion, with dark brown hair. In manner she is pleasing, and there is a strong resemblance between her and her mother. The looks of both ladies are quite Southern. Master JEFFERSON DAVIS is a fine boy of about fourteen years of age. He is tall for his age, and well-made, with dark hair, dark eyes and good features. His skin is a rich brown, like that of all his family. He is now in Lennoxville, Canada East.

Miss MARGARET DAVIS is a girl of about eight years of age, with eyes black as sloes, and brown hair and good features. Her skin is a rich olive, like that of Miss HOWELL, her aunt. She is now at school in the Convent of the "Sacred Heart," near Montreal.

The last of the family to notice is Master WILLIAM DAVIS, who goes by the name of "Willie." He is a boy of four years of age, with gray eyes and light hair, and features promising to be aquiline, like those of his father. He is deaf, so that one has to shout to him in speaking. The first place in Canada that the family went to was Chambly, a small town and military post on the Richmond River, about twelve miles from Montreal. At that place they lived for some time in a quiet way, almost *incognito*. They next went to live in Montreal, and they are now in that city, in which they may see a good deal of life if they are so disposed.

A few visitors came to see the family. They were late officers in the rebel army, one named Col. JOHNSON, a second Col. SUTHERLAND, and a third Capt. RICHARDSON. All are men of the class of gentlemen in the South, and deported themselves as such in their visits to the family of the fallen chief. The feeling of all the family was bitterly against the United States Government. One day Miss HOWELL was found in tears, and her mother told the lady with whom they were living that they had received some bad news. They had learned that they were $5,000 less in funds than they looked for, and this had rendered their pecuniary affairs very straight. Miss HOWELL felt the change very much, and for some time did not get over it. Like all women of high spirit, she could not brook the idea of living in indigence—she who had been reared in the lap of luxury. It was certainly a sad misfortune for any lady. A short time after this the family left the house they were living in, in which the charge for living was small, to go to one where it was still smaller, alleging the poor state of their finances as the cause of their change. They also said they would have to discharge MARY, their servant, in order to economize as much as lay in their power. The next place to which the family went was a house on Mansfield-street, in the upper part of the city, but they did not long stay there, and then went to live in the east end of the city, in a house on the north side of Viger-square, formed by Dubord-street. Here they live at the present time. The house is a new stone one, and kept in good, neat style, though there is no luxury about it. The family go to the Church of England. At first they went to the Cathedral, and next to Trinity Church, which is on the northwest corner of Viger-square, and therefore quite close to the house in which they now dwell. A very good man officiates there—Rev. Mr. BANCROFT, who is a native of one of the Northern States. In December last, Mrs. HOWELL was daily on the lookout for her son, JEFFERSON HOWELL, who was a Lieutenant on board the privateer *Shenandoah*, and when the telegram came, telling of his arrest at Portland, the old lady felt very sorrowful. He was coming on to Montreal to join the family circle, and they looked forward to a happy reunion with him in their midst, to tell of his adventures; but ex-Lieut. HOWELL, instead of coming to a new home, was taken to a comfortless prison, there to await the fiat of the law. Mrs. HOWELL, in talking of Canada, said that she was afraid it would be taken by the United States, or if not taken, annexed. She likes the ideas of caste that prevail in the Province, and thinks that in this the people are like those of the South, who dislike the freedom of manner and equality that is in the North. So enthusiastic is Miss HOWELL in war matters, that she has with her a rag of a color taken from a United States regiment, the rag stained with blood. This thing, which is a singular one for a young lady to keep, she looks upon with great pride.

MISSISSIPPI.

Contracts with the Freedmen—Writ of Attachment Set Aside by Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail* reports that some excitement has prevailed in Marion, Perry County, Alabama, in consequence of recent action on the part of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. It seems that a writ of attachment had been issued against the property of ANDREW J. POOL, a wealthy planter, residing near Uniontown, but the Sheriff was ordered by SAMUEL G. GARDNER, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Selma, to permit the cultivation of the plantation to proceed until some sixty or seventy freedmen, who were engaged as laborers upon it, were paid. These freedmen have many children and aged persons dependent upon their labor, and their wages are secured by a lien upon the crop to be raised. The effect of the writ of attachment, if executed, would be to throw them out of employment, and prevent them from securing any payment for the labor already performed on the place. Permission was given to execute the writ after the crop had been secured, and the contracts with the freedmen discharged in the manner provided by the orders of the Bureau. The correspondent of the *Mail* states that on receiving this order, the Sheriff placed a guard of three men on the plantation, to prevent the removal of the effects levied on, and it was understood that the stock, &c., would not be sold until the crop was made. But in a short time Gens. FULLERTON and STEEDMAN were announced as making a tour through the State, and Mr. GARDNER left Selma to prevent investigation into his official conduct. Subsequently he returned, and wrote to Gen. SWAYNE in regard to the proceedings of the Sheriff of Perry, and by direction of Gen. SWAYNE an order was thereupon sent to Lieut. SHORKLEY, in command at Selma, directing him to notify the officers of the civil law that the execution could be levied, and ordering him, if they attempted it, to prevent it by means of the force at his command. If, however, the parties holding the claims on which the executions were to be levied would settle with the freedmen in full to the time that the sale was made, in a manner satisfactory to himself, he was authorized to cease interference, and to annul the contract. On receiving this order, Lieut. SHORKLEY went to the plantation with a guard, and took formal possession of it from the Sheriff, removing the latter's guard. The Sheriff at once proceeded to Montgomery, and laid the matter before the Governor, who, upon conference with Gen. SWAYNE, secured a modification of the previous orders, so that the Sheriff was permitted to take formal possession of the personal property of the estate, with the understanding that nothing was to be moved therefrom until the employes had finished their work, provided that time does not continue later than the 1st of October, after which date the Sheriff might be allowed to take final possession. The officer in command was, however, directed to see that the interests of the freedmen were protected, and that they were allowed a sufficient portion of the crop to pay them in full for their labor to the termination of their contract.

Negro Testimony in the State Courts—Charge of Judge Campbell.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* publishes the opinion of Judge J. A. P. CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Judicial District of Mississippi, on the occasion of pronouncing sentence upon SAMUEL W. WINTERS, for the manslaughter of a negro. The conviction was made entirely upon the testimony of negroes, and Judge CAMPBELL in his charge thus alludes to it:

"The true test of the value of all testimony is its sufficiency to convince the judgment and satisfy the conscience; and when it does this, and generates full belief, it accomplishes the object of the testimony, and it matters not whether it comes from white or black, where it affects this object. The idea that it is dangerous to admit the testimony of negroes against whites, and that combinations among them to fabricate false testimony will result in unjust convictions, will be dissipated in the mind of every sensible man who calmly reflects on the fact that it is usually difficult to convict of crime even on the testimony of whites, and that a jury of white men, with all their knowledge of negro character, with all the jealousy of castes and prejudice against this innovation in the law of evidence, and a white Judge, with a Court-house crowded by white spectators, with white men as attorneys on both sides, will not be likely to be deceived and duped into improper convictions. The danger is that too little value will be attached to negro testimony; and the fact that a jury of good men, acceptable to yourself, had all their prejudices removed and all their doubts and scruples overcome, and after long and anxious deliberation were unable to doubt your guilt, though attested by negroes alone, should satisfy you and your friends of the propriety of your conviction on this testimony."

LOUISIANA.

The State's Statue of Washington.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Oct. 4.

Several of the Louisiana gentlemen recently at Washington, addressed a memorial to the President, on the subject of the statue of the Father of his Country, which, all our readers will remember, was carried off from the State capital during Gen. BUTLER's rule in this Department, and is deposited, we believe, in the Patent-office at Washington. Of this memorial we have obtained a copy. It will be read with much interest:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1866.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: In the fearful war that has raged between the sections of this great nation, nothing has tended more to alienate and keep alive hostility than the forcible removal of valuable and cherished works of art, that taste and refinement had collected in the homes of the South. Paintings, statuary, memorials of the household, have not unfrequently become the prey of the victor. Family pride feels sensibly such spoliation; how much more the people of a great State, when they see taken from them by violence a valuable work of art, consecrated to patriotism and the glory of the past? When the first NAPOLEON removed, as a conqueror, from the cities of Italy the choicest works of their painters and sculptors and transported them to his Imperial capital, those cities could never forget nor forgive. NAPOLEON's spoliation was, however, venial when compared to that which tore from the capital of Louisiana, whether as a trophy of conquest or for any other purpose, the statue of our WASHINGTON.

Now that the masses of our people return to their allegiance and acknowledge, as formerly, the binding force of the Constitution and laws, they ask that every vestige of the evidence of conquest and subjugation be removed. They ask that your excellency, as Chief-Magistrate of the nation, would employ every means in your power to reconcile their State and people to the Government.

Nothing, in their opinion, would tend more to restore good feeling, to harmonize and reconcile, nothing illustrate more your administration, than an order by which would be restored to them, forthwith, at the expense of the Government, their statue of WASHINGTON. Let this, Sir, be done without the intervention of legislative action. Let this be done as a grace to the masses of our people. The voice from Louisiana of one patriotic man, making such request, should be sufficient. Very respectfully,

(Signed)

J. S. WHITAKER,
A. W. WALKER,
A. DUPERRIER,
T. GIBSON,
C. FELLOWES,
W. M. PINCKARD,
W. J. MINOR.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Convention of Freedmen—Address by Gov. Worth—Resolutions Adopted.

The freedmen of North Carolina held a two days' Convention at the African Methodist Church in Raleigh last week. A letter from Ex-Gov. BRAGG was read, and Gov. WORTH, by invitation, was present and made an address, in which he urged the colored people to industry, sobriety and honesty; he also spoke touchingly on the late war; of the present position and feelings of the most intelligent classes of both races; and, in conclusion, strongly urged upon them the importance of acquiring wealth and knowledge. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, In the counties of Jones, Duplin, Craven, Hyde, Halifax and many others in this State, outrages are committed, such as killing, shooting and robbing the unprotected people for the most trifling offences, and, in frequent instances, for no offence at all; and,

Whereas, In most cases, criminals who wantonly commit these deeds are permitted to roam freely at large, without arrest for their crimes, even in places where these cruelties are perpetrated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the colored people, in every county, district and village throughout the State, form themselves into auxiliary leagues, which leagues shall be connected with the State organization, its bureau to be located in Raleigh, N. C., and whose duty it shall be to receive reports from the auxiliary leagues, or from the people, and communicate them to headquarters, and such newspapers throughout the country as it may deem fit, so that the Government and the world may know of the cruelties inflicted on us, and the disadvantages under which we labor.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the colored people of North Carolina, fully appreciate with profound gratitude, and indorse the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress in the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill and Constitutional Amendment, hoping that a like spirit of justice and humanity may guide acts of their fortieth session until legislation shall protect, equally, the rights of all American citizens, regardless of color, for which we shall ever pray.

Whereas, The unconstructed States regard taxation without representation as unjust and not in conformity with a republican form of Government; therefore

Resolved, That we, native born citizens of North Carolina, regard the same principle as applicable to us, in every relation unjust, and in direct violation of the sacred rights of American citizens.

Whereas, In the different counties of this State, our children, the dearest ties which bind us to domestic life, and which make the ties of home endearing, are most ruthlessly taken from us and bound out without our consent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against such violence, and will do all in our power to prevent its further continuance.

A Southern Sheriff's Reasons for Resigning his Office—What he Wants Money for.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The people of Calhoun County, in this State, may be congratulated on the extraordinary fact, that the Sheriff has been obliged to resign his office, because that the office does not "pay." In a card to his constituents, he sets forth the reasons that have impelled him to resign:

"In the first place, when the election was over I was out of money. I set in on the prospect of the office, and have lived on the prospect ever since; and from that time until now I have not taken in fifty dollars of costs; my expenses all the time have been something, and I must say a good deal, which will hereafter be substantiated by my successors in office, if things do not change materially, and they perform the duties of the office as I have tried to do. Under such unfortunate circumstances I have lived for one year, and lived as economically as any man could; but in spite of all my efforts I am dunned for money every day, and more debts becoming due to be dunned on. I have not a respectable garment to wear—buying tobacco to chew, feeding my horse on hay only, and his feet tender for want of shoeing, and I not able to help it, what must I do? I have used all my wit and strength to continue in the office and not give it up, but without success. I have offered it with entire proceeds to me, if they would give me a home, so that I could go to work and raise some capital, but they refused. Then I have offered men all they could make if they would ride for me, and I be responsible for their acts, so that I could get all my papers executed, but all to no effect. By the time they learned the difference between a *capias* and a writ of dower, they would find they were making nothing, and quit. When I got into the office, I determined to try and make a good Sheriff and give satisfaction, but found it impossible to do so without money or assistance. And now I ask what else could I do under these circumstances, but quit Sheriffing, go to work, try to make something to pay my debts, and prepare to marry before it is too late.

Respectfully,

J. M. ANDERSON.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 20, 1866.

GENERAL NEWS.

BRUTAL MURDER IN OHIO.

A Drunken Man Attempts to Burn His Wife—Failing, He Kicks Her to Death.

From the Cleveland Herald, Oct. 6.

A Coroner's jury, basing their decision upon evidence before Coroner SCHENCK, this morning (Saturday) have decided that the blood of another woman—making the fourth that has been brutally murdered in Cuyahoga County within fourteen months—has been shed by the hands of one who ought to have been her protector. The man charged with this terrible crime—JOHN H. VORDENFELDER—is about sixty years old, and the victim, his wife, is nearly the same age. They owned and lived in the back part of a small house on Nega-avenue, Brooklyn, just beyond the western limits of the city. The front part of the house was occupied by Wm. HESS and his wife, an Irish family recently from Youngstown. The hand of penury has afflicted both families, but their condition may be attributed to their love of whisky. The women were not any better than the men in this respect, and the evidence was conclusive on the point of their constant inebriety. The Hess family have been living in the front part of the house about five weeks. During that time the women of each family had alternately quarreled and become friends, the quarrels generally springing out of difficulties traceable to the influence of whisky. The quarrels were frequently settled by each taking a drink from the same bottle, the whisky being furnished, according to her own story, by Mrs. HESS. A few days before the murder, Mrs. VORDENFELDER complained to her husband that Mrs. HESS had beaten her that day, and desired him to turn the Hess family out of the house. He replied—"You rented the house to them, turn them out yourself." The frequent difficulties between the women furnished a ground for quarrels between them and their husbands, and, in those quarrels, of the two men, VORDENFELDER was the most tyrannical, especially when intoxicated. He would seize his wife by the hair, kick her about the room and out of the house, in the most violent manner. Last Tuesday evening, after coming from work he commenced quarreling with his wife about a sale of some tent cloth she had made to the Hess family for the trifling sum of fifty cents, and also charged her with spending the money for whisky. From words they got to blows, and before the first struggle ended he had beaten her so terribly that she was perfectly helpless, after which he kicked her out of the house. The little children, three in number, commenced screaming for help, when the brutal old sinner pushed one of them over the cook stove, another into a corner, and the baby, ten months old, was allowed to "scream its eyes out" on the bed. An old man named JOHN H. CLAUSING, who boarded with VORDENFELDER, finally quieted the latter, and then retired to his bed in the loft. Soon after VORDENFELDER went out of the house, kicked his wife down into the cellar, and attempted to burn her alive, but was prevented from doing so by his little daughter ELIZA, who quenched the fire before it was fairly kindled in her clothing. The monster then seized a heavy stick of wood, and pounded his wife until she was speechless. He then dragged her out of the cellar, carried her into one corner of the house, and dropped her on the floor as though she was a log of wood.

Wearied out with his fiendish work he prowled about the house for some time, panting like a tiger after a deadly conflict with some monster of the forest, until, by accident, he put out the light. He then opened the door leading to the apartment occupied by the Hess family, asked Mr. HESS for some coal oil, and also desired him to come in and say what he thought about Mrs. VORDENFELDER. HESS went in after the lamp was lighted and what passed between them could not be definitely ascertained from the evidence given before the Coroner. At least he returned to his own room, leaving the woman on the floor, the husband seated in an old rickety chair, and the children huddled in one corner, fearing to speak. At 2 o'clock VORDENFELDER again called for HESS, who entered the room a second time and placed Mrs. VORDENFELDER on a lounge. In his testimony before the Coroner, HESS stated that he thought she was dead drunk when he lifted her on the lounge. At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning VORDENFELDER again called Mr. HESS in and asked what he had better do, saying that his wife had remained motionless on the lounge all night, and that he believed she was dead. HESS advised him to send for a physician, which he was about to do when the neighbors, hearing of the circumstances, had him arrested. He has remained in custody ever since. He was present when the inquest was held, and stated that his wife was constantly intoxicated, which made it difficult to live with her in peace. During the inquest he was permitted to see the corpse, and looked upon it unmoved, while his little children were there weeping over their dead mother in the most heart-rending manner. Mrs. HESS, probably to wipe out all remembrance of her connection with the affair, resorted to the bottle early in the morning, and was drunk in her room while the inquest was being held. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence from the hands of her husband. The husband is a German and a stone mason by occupation.

A Husband Frightened Away From Home, and the Ruin of His Wife—Arrest of the Guilty Party.

From the Chicago Post, Oct. 4.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman called at the Central Police Station and stated that a man named D. E. MERRICK was at the house of a Mrs. NEWCASTLE, No. 515 South Halsted-street, where by threats and persuasions he had endeavored to accomplish purposes to base for mention. Deputy Superintendent NELSON at once directed officers MOORE and ELLIS to proceed to the spot and arrest the guilty party. They learned upon inquiry, that he was expected to arrive at the house about eight o'clock in the evening, and it was arranged that they should reach there before him, conceal themselves, and witness the disgusting conduct of which it was expected he would be guilty. An accident at Madison-street bridge delayed them for some time, and when they arrived they found that he had preceded them, and a peep through the window revealed him seated in a cosy arm-chair, feet on the mantle piece, and having the air of one perfectly at home, and satisfied with himself and the rest of mankind. In a short time he opened an insulting conversation with the lady, Mrs. NEWCASTLE, who was alone. She burst into tears and begged him to cease. He persisted, and grew more demonstrative, when the officers rushed in upon him, and he was hand-cuffed and taken to the Armory.

The prosecuting witness, Mrs. NEWCASTLE, stated that she resided at No. 515 South Halsted-street. About four weeks ago she became acquainted with MERRICK, whom she met at the boarding-house kept by her sister, Mrs. JULIA MUZZY, on Indiana-street. He was a machinist, and getting acquainted with her husband, called frequently at her house. Professing the utmost friendship for the family, he was well received, and obtained an unbounded influence over the husband, who seems an innocent, simple fellow. To Mrs. NEWCASTLE in particular he was very kind, and soon became the confident and counselor of the family. He soon learned the fact that Mr. NEWCASTLE was the lady's third husband. The two former ones, still living in the city, chanced to be boarding at the same house where MERRICK was residing. Using this fact as a lever to accomplish his purpose, he went vigorously at work. A few days ago he came to NEWCASTLE in evident alarm, and calling him aside, informed him that one of the former husbands of his wife had discovered her marriage with him, and was taking the preliminary steps for his arrest. He went on to quote the law which would apply in the case, dwelling upon the awful severity of the penalty imposed, and recommended that, as no possible defence could be made, he leave the country immediately and never return. The poor man was half-crazed with fright, and taking MERRICK's advice fled the city for Indiana, where he is passing under an assumed name, not daring even to write to Chicago for fear of discovery. Wanting means to make his speedy escape, MERRICK very generously gave him $100, for which NEWCASTLE sold him all of his household furniture and his "time bill" against the Michigan Central Railroad, amounting to $65. Without notifying his wife, the frightened man made his escape. After NEWCASTLE had left the city, MERRICK went to his house, and told his wife that he had eloped with a disreputable woman, but that she should not want for friends while he had money. Since then he has been almost constantly at the house, forcing upon her the most disgusting proposals. Failing to accomplish anything by persuasion, he showed her the bill of sale he had received from her husband, and threatened to take the furniture away if she did not yield. She proposed to consult some lawyer as to his right to the goods, when he assured her that he was a "Royal Arch Mason," and if she made any complaint, so that a knowledge of the affair should reach the lodge, they would kill them both. In her distress, she applied to a neighbor for advice, who laid the case before Capt. NELSON, and he was arrested, as mentioned above. The lady making the complaint is about thirty-five years of age, fine form, and prepossessing features. Her language and manner give evidence of culture and refinement. The residents of the neighborhood give her the highest character for respectability. D. E. MERRICK, the accused, is a tall, sensual-looking fellow, of about forty-five years. His antecedents are of the very worst character. Years ago he was known as the leader of an extensive gang of counterfeiters, who operated throughout the Northwest, and in 1858 he was convicted and sent to the State Prison for five years. After serving out his term he came back to this city and commenced a series of swindling operations. He traveled throughout the West, representing himself as a Government detective, and conducted large swindling schemes by this means. Ten years ago he was engaged in such a case as the present one, having frightened a man from his home in Michigan City, and afterward brought the deserted wife to this city, where they lived together for some months on the North Side. He is an accomplished villain, and will, it is to be hoped, be promptly punished.

Another Case of Crim. Con. in Binghamton—An Injured Husband's Vengeance.

From the Binghamton Journal, Oct. 8.

The quiet of Sunday afternoon was broken about 2 o'clock, by a man named MCIVER rushing out of a house on Washington-street covered with blood, and with blood streaming from wounds on his neck, head and arms. It was soon ascertained that he had been [illegible] of one of his friends, and this was the result of detention. It seems the husband, who, previous to making the acquaintance of MCIVER, had never doubted the constancy of his very fair spouse, by whom he has two interesting children, about two months since thought he had reasons to fear that all was not as it should be, and forbid MCIVER visiting at his house, but this, it seems, was not strictly heeded, for while the husband was absent, yesterday afternoon, accompanying a couple of men who are in MCIVER's employ, MCIVER entered the house. When the husband returned, a short time afterward, not finding his wife in the room where it was usual to find her, he went up to his bedroom, the door of which he found closed. He rapped upon the door, and it was opened by the wife; but what were his feelings to find the forbidden MCIVER there, and under circumstances which allowed of but little doubt as to his guilty intentions. When the husband returned to the house he was eating an apple with a knife; this he had in his hand. Frenzied by what he saw, he flew at the intruder and inflicted five severe gashes upon him—two in the abdomen, two in the arm and one in the neck—all very severe, and at the time thought to be fatal, but this morning it is thought he is out of danger.

Counterfeiter Arrested—Another Manufactory of the "Queer" Broken Up.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Oct. 2.

For three years past it has been known by the United States Marshal and Government detectives that a large amount of spurious currency was manufactured in this State, and about a year ago it was pretty well settled that Winona was the locality where the rascality was carried on. About this time, however, the man who was suspected of being the counterfeiter died, and for a while the detectives were again at a loss for a clue leading to a discovery of the guilty parties. Suspicion had, however, latterly settled upon a young man in Winona, named THOMAS TOMLINSON, a brother of the deceased person alluded to. Acting, therefore, upon information in his possession, United States Marshal EATON went to Winona, and on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock he drove up to the house of TOMLINSON. Passing by the mother of the young man, who stood at the front door, the Marshal at once rushed up stairs, and fortunately caught TOMLINSON in the act of attempting to conceal the evidence of his crime. It seems he had a number of spurious bills spread out upon the window sills for the purpose of raising the colors in the sun, and, bearing hearing the approach of footsteps, was hastily gathering up the scattered and unfinished bills, when he was seized from behind by the Marshal, with the notes in his hand. Handcuffs were at once placed upon the counterfeiter, and the Marshal proceeded to explore the premises. The counterfeiting was produced by photography, and in addition to the bills which were undergoing the drying process, a large number were found in a tub of water in a less advanced stage. Nothing more, however, was found in the house, though the strictest search was instituted; but, in extending his examinations to a wood shed in the rear of the house, the Marshal discovered suspicious signs, and upon procuring a shovel and digging under a small pile of chips, to the depth of eight or ten inches, a number of negative plates were found, from which currency of denominations ranging from fifty cents up to twenty dollars had been printed. Near this secret depository another batch of negatives of fractional currency and National Bank notes were also found, wrapped in a piece of oil-cloth. One of these negatives was upon the Bank of Rahway, New-Jersey. With these evidences of his crime TOMLINSON was brought to the city yesterday by Marshal EATON and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff JOHN GRACE. An examination of the prisoner will probably take place to-day or to-morrow. TOMLINSON is twenty-two years of age. His arrest will probably break up the extensive manufactory of which he seems to have been the head.

Daring Robbery of the Adams Express Company—Fifteen Thousand Dollars Stolen—Details of the Affair.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 8.

Saturday night, Oct. 6, shortly after the eastward bound mail train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad left Seymour, two men entered the car of the Adams Express Company from the front platform, by means of the running board, presented a revolver at either side of the head of the messenger, E. B. MILLER, and demanded his keys, with which demand a graceful compliance was made. While one stood guard the other rifled the local safe of its contents, in value between $12,000 and $15,000. Then, requiring the messenger to turn his back to them, they threw one of three through safes out of the car, pulled the bell cord, and, as the engineer replied with the signal to apply the brakes, made their escape as they had entered. When the speed was sufficiently slackened, they jumped, and the engineer seeing them jump, and presuming, as they were but half a mile from Seymour, that they were passengers who had been carried by that point, again used steam until signaled by the messenger to stop. One of the route agents of the Company, who was on the train, at once returned to Seymour on foot, procured a hand car and gang of men, and repaired to the scene of the robbery, and after a search found the safe some sixty yards from the track, in the woods. It is presumed, as this safe contained some $15,000 in coin, beside currency, that the consideration was too weighty for two men. At daylight yesterday morning gangs of citizens at once commenced a thorough scouring of the country, and it is believed the arrest of the thieves is not far distant. The Company offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, or one-half for either, and one-quarter of all moneys recovered.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Mayor John Butterfield, Utica; Gen. R. Allen, United States Army; Hon. A. Van Vechten, Albany; Hollis White, Buffalo; Judge John Stryker, Rome; S. B. Grice, Philadelphia; and Gen. Dyer, United States Army, are at the Astor House. Rear-Admiral Mervine, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House. A. Rencher, North Carolina, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gens. Hinks and Upton, Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Comptroller and the Croton Board—Further Correspondence.

The following letter was yesterday addressed by Comptroller BRENNAN to the Croton Board in relation to the opening of bids for Corporation work:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

Messrs. Robert L. Darragh and A. W. Craven, Croton Aqueduct Board:

GENTLEMEN: I must again decline to be present at the adjourned opening of bids for street and other improvements designated for to-day, until those works have been selected which are absolutely required to meet the wants of the public, or which can be completed during the present Fall. Since my last I have caused an examination to be made, and find that there are numerous instances in which bids for Inspector's services have been certified and paid on contracts upon which no work has as yet been even commenced. This would offer an additional reason for not uselessly encumbering the City Treasury at the present time, and I beg to refer to it as a further argument in favor of the position which I have taken.

Respectfully yours,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The Comptroller has received the following letter in this matter:

NO. 553 FIFTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

Hon. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.:

SIR: I am the owner of 200 feet of land fronting on Thirtieth-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue. I never had any knowledge or notice that it was proposed to pave said street with Belgian pavement until my attention was called to the advertisement of the Croton Board, asking for proposals for such work.

The pavement now in said street is in a perfect condition, and it would work a great wrong upon the property owners in said street if the Belgian pavement was put down at the present time.

Asking pardon for transgressing upon your valuable time, and hoping you will give the foregoing facts your kind consideration, I am, yours respectfully,

JACOB VANDERPOEL.

The following letters have been addressed to the Croton Board:

To the Honorable the Croton Board:

We, the undersigned, owners of property on the line of Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, would most respectfully remonstrate against the proposed building of a sewer in the said street, for the following reasons: That there are no houses on the street with the exception of one, near the Eleventh avenue; and no prospect of any improvements, in consequence of the street being rock about ten feet above the grade.

C. C. Ellis, southeast corner Eleventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street; Albert Jewers, northeast corner Eleventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street; R. E. Sisen, 25 feet on the north side; Winnefred Lynch, 25 feet on the south side; J. Harrison, 25 feet on the north side; Thos. Magrath, 50 feet on the south side; Wm. B. Little, 50 feet on the north side; Wm. R. Dick, 50 feet on the south side; Thos. M. Beale, agent for J. J. Astor, Jr., 572 feet on the south side and 570 feet on the north side, and two whole fronts of blocks on Tenth-avenue.

Messrs. Craven, Darragh and Stephens, Commissioners, and Comptroller Brennan:

GENTLEMEN: Perceiving by last evening's paper that a communication had been made by the Commissioners to the Comptroller, setting forth the necessity of the immediate prosecution of the work on the several sewers, &c., advertised to be let out in consequence of the urgent applications by the parties who have applied for them, and the necessity for the sewers, I would respectfully state that as far as Forty-eighth-street is concerned, there is not the slightest call for a sewer; and as was stated before the Commissioners, both sides of the street are rock, elevated in many places six or eight feet above the street—but a single house upon the whole line of the street, and that one situated much above the grade; and if I am not mistaken, so far from any urgency on the part of those interested, every owner, or nearly so, is opposed to the sewer; and further, it will not be required for years to come. Respectfully, &c.,

J. J. ASTOR, Jr.

The opening of the bids has been postponed until Saturday next.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice [illegible].

THE KNIFE AND THE [illegible].

CHARLES WILSON, of No. [illegible], on Tuesday night, [illegible]

street, and while there became involved in a quarrel with FERDINAND PUSCH, a barkeeper, which resulted in a desperate struggle between the opponents. Clenched fists not being considered sufficient, WILSON had recourse to the knife, and inflicted several severe wounds about PUSCH's head and face. The latter drew a revolver, no doubt considering his life in danger, and discharged one chamber at his assailant, the bullet taking effect in WILSON's right arm, causing a severe wound. These belligerent operations occasioned great excitement among the inmates of the dance-house, and a general fight ensued. An alarm was soon given, when a sudden rush was made for the door, but before the crowd could escape from the premises, the Fourth Ward Police arrived and arrested both WILSON and PUSCH, and locked them up in the Oak-street Station-house. Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate, and WILSON entered a complaint against PUSCH, who was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. PUSCH is 21 years of age, and resides at No. 2 Carlisle-street. In extenuation the accused stated that he shot WILSON in self defence after he was cut with a knife.

ATTEMPT AT LARCENY.

PHILIP KISTEN was yesterday afternoon detected in the attempt to steal a trunk, containing clothing valued at $100, owned by Mr. SETON, a resident of New-Brunswick, N. J. The trunk had been left with the New-Jersey Express Company at the foot of Cortlandt-street. The culprit was handed over to Officer DANVER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who escorted him to the Court-room. The magistrate remanded him for further examination.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

JOSEPH GAVENESCH, who does business at No. 180 Centre-street, left his horse and wagon yesterday standing in the street before his premises, and during his absence THOMAS STEWART, partially intoxicated, came by and jumped into the vehicle and drove off rapidly in the direction of the City Hall. STEWART's reckless management of the horse attracted the attention of Mr. WM. H. COOK, who called upon Officer CUMMINGS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to arrest him. The fact of the larceny was subsequently ascertained, and on the prisoner being arraigned before the Court during the afternoon, Mr. GAVENESCH preferred a complaint of grand larceny, in stealing the horse and wagon, which he valued at $300. STEWART was held for trial in default of bail, and the stolen property was restored to the owner.

BURGLARS IN CANAL-STREET.

About one o'clock yesterday morning Officer EDWARDS, of the Fifth Precinct, noticed four men acting in a suspicious manner, and saw them enter the premises in the northwest corner of Lispenard and Church streets. As he believed that a burglary had been committed, or was on foot, he arrested one of the gang, who gave his name as JOHN EVANS, and handed him over to the custody of another officer. Summoning assistance, the officer entered the house and found on the upper floor THOS. WILSON and EDWARD DONALDSON, the latter being in bed, but still dressed. EVANS was found in possession of ten pieces of silk velvet, and in the room with the other prisoners were found a quantity of ribbons, all packed up preparatory to removal. It was subsequently ascertained that the store of MARTIN KRIDEL, No. 312 Canal-street, had been broken into through the cellar, and the property found in the possession of the prisoners was fully identified by the proprietor. The accused were remanded for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

BURGLARY.

Mr. ROBERT LIGHTFOOT keeps a clothing-store at No. 200 Division-street. On the night of Wednesday last some one burglariously entered the place by forcing open a rear window, and carried away from a desk $200 in United States Treasury notes, $8 in silver coin, a silver watch and chain worth $40; a promissory note, drawn by ANDREW SIMPSON to the order of Mr. LIGHTFOOT, for $410; and a number of receipts. The owner of the missing property was led to suspect a certain JOHN HATCH, who has been for some time in his employ as a clerk. He therefore caused his arrest, and upon searching him found the watch and chain, the promissory note, three receipts, and a silver quarter of a dollar. These Mr. LIGHTFOOT swears belong to him. The accused was therefore committed to answer the charge, in default of $1,500 bail.

ATTEMPT AT GRAND LARCENY.

On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a clerk in the employ of Mrs. MARGARET MONTGOMERY, who keeps a fancy-goods store at No. 53 Catharine-street, saw a man attempting to force the lid off a box in front of the store, which box contained some $40 worth of infants' clothing. She immediately raised the alarm, when the thief started to run away, but he was closely pursued by the lady, and very soon arrested by Officer GREEN, of the Seventh Precinct. The prisoner denies his guilt, but was nevertheless committed, in default of the required bail, to answer the charge.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A seafaring man named ALBERT HOAGLAND yesterday appeared before Justice MANSFIELD and made oath that on Tuesday night he went to take a walk with two other sailors named DENNIS HAYES and THOMAS KLINE. That on their return home at a late hour, and as they neared the corner of Market and Monroe streets, the two seized hold of the complainant, and, knocking him down, rifled his pockets of all their contents, about $10 in United States notes and fractional currency. The alleged robbers were arrested by Officer MEDIS, of the Seventh Precinct, and conveyed before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed them for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. HOAGLAND was committed to the House of Detention for witnesses.

PETIT LARCENY.

JOHN HATCH, the defendant in the burglary case before mentioned, was arraigned on a charge of larceny preferred against him by Mr. GEO. MOHR, of No. 198 Greene-street. It appears that the accused visited Mr. MOHR on Monday, Oct. 1, at his rooms, and after he had gone away the complainant missed his silver watch, valued at $23. As he was certain that he had the watch before HATCH came there, and that no one else was in the room during the interview, he was satisfied that he (HATCH) was the thief. He accordingly caused his arrest. Upon being brought before the magistrate, the accused admitted his guilt, and surrendered the pawn-ticket representing the stolen property. He was committed for examination.

STEALING CLOTHING.

On Saturday evening three men were seen lurking suspiciously about the front of the scouring establishment of PHILIP SACHS', No. 4 Clinton-street. Presently one of them seized a pair of pantaloons, another a cassimere shirt, and the third a woolen shirt, valued together at about $10, and ran away with them. Mr. SACHS pursued them closely, upon which they threw away the goods. Two of them, named THEODORE MUESSE and HERMAN CONNOR, were soon overtaken and arrested. Justice MANSFIELD committed them for trial without bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mr. EDWARD W. STARR, of No. 46 Cortlandt-street, appeared before Justice MANSFIELD yesterday morning, and entered a complaint against OTTO RUSCH, (one of the youthful thieves arrested on Monday by Officers LYON and KING, of the Tenth Precinct,) for having, on Oct. 3d, stolen from his store a chandelier, valued at $10 62, 65 dozen paper lamp-shades, valued at $83 75, and a receipt-book of the Adams Express Company. This latter article enabled the detectives to trace out Mr. STARR, who proceeded with them to a number of retail dealers' places with the hope of finding the stolen property. They were eventually successful, for at the store of MAX GOLDBERG, No. 237 Bowery, they succeeded in recovering the larger portion of it. This complaint, added to the one already impending against RUSCH, will doubtless deprive him of his liberty for a considerable length of time. The alleged receiver was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

On the night of the 11th of March last the office of PETER J. WETMORE, No. 113 Maiden-lane, was burglariously entered, and a $500 United States 10-40 bond, a silver watch, valued at $25, and a lighterman's badge, valued at $8, abstracted therefrom. No trace could be had of either the perpetrator of the deed or the stolen property until yesterday, when Officer COOK, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested CHARLES MARSHALL on suspicion. On searching him, the badge and bond were found in one of his pockets. He was committed for examination without bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.

A Western man, named EDWARD KEATRIDGE, who is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday caused the arrest of CHARLES HAMMEL, on a charge of having burglariously entered his room on the 14th of September last, and stolen therefrom a pair of Derringer pistols, valued at $40, a Colt's revolver at $12, and $640 in gold coin. The complainant alleges that he was then boarding at No. 74 East Fortieth-street. On the day of the burglary he went out for a little while, leaving all the above-mentioned property locked securely in a trunk in his room. When he returned, a short time afterward, he met the prisoner coming out of the house. Upon entering, he discovered that his door had been forced open, the lid of his trunk pried off, and the valuable contents all abstracted, while on a chair near by laid the empty money-bag in which the gold had been deposited. Suspicion immediately rested upon the stranger whom he met coming out of the house, and he accordingly took steps at once to secure his apprehension.

...ing come; and third, the sanctifying influences of the testimony upon the minds of the reader. *Second.* It was a faithful saying and worthy of acceptation. We did not treat this as we did the common things of life; nor should we for it was no ordinary cause that prompted Christ Jesus to make his tremendous sacrifice. *Third.* We were then led to the consideration of the fact that this faithful saying, worthy of acceptation, is that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners. To this end they were invited to inquire what a sinner was? After a description of the sinner in all his aspects on earth, the preacher said that such was the character of all mankind. It was to be implied that saving sinners was the motive of Christ's coming. The indication was that it was his determination, and nothing could shake him. He not only had the motive and determination to save sinners, but he accomplished his great work.

After the sermon, the Second Presbytery of New-York organized, Rev. S. T. CARTER, moderator. The roll of the churches was called, and the Presbytery adjourned till yesterday.

The Presbytery met by adjournment in the Scotch Church, in Fourteenth-street, yesterday morning. Among the ministers present were Rev. Drs. MC-ELROY, DICKINSON and HALLIDAY, and Rev. Messrs. CARTER, STODDART, PHRENER and SANDERSON. The session records of the various churches were presented and approved. Other reports which were presented indicated a general increase of the membership in the churches in the charge of the Presbytery. The Presbytery then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

The Rights of City Railroad Companies and the Rights of the Public—The Former Can do as they Please and the Latter Can't Help Themselves—No Chance of Getting a Case Before a Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 10.

Before Judge Jones.

This was an action brought in behalf of Moses Drayton, a minor, by his father, against the "East Broadway, Dry Dock and Battery Railroad Company," for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through the negligence of the defendants.

The facts of the case, as stated by counsel and fully sustained by the witnesses for the plaintiff, are as follows:

On the afternoon of Feb. 16, 1865, the plaintiff, a lad of 12 years, entered one of the cars of the defendants, on Park-row, to ride to his residence near Scammel-street. On the passage up town the lad vacated his seat in favor of an aged gentleman who entered the car, and stood up the remainder of the trip, the car being most of the way, as usual, crowded with passengers. When within about a block of his residence, as the conductor was passing through the car to collect the fares, young Drayton asked the conductor to let him out at Scammel-street. To this request the conductor replied, "You are smart enough to get out yourself without stopping the car." Acting upon this hint, which the boy construed into a refusal to stop the car, and having waited till the car had passed his residence nearly a block without any motion being made by the conductor to stop, the lad went to the front platform and jumped off. The car was in rapid motion at the time, and in jumping to the pavement the lad broke his left leg in two places. The conductor then stopped the car, and as he went to pick the boy up, the latter said, "Now you see what you have done by not stopping when I wanted you to."

Though the lad has recovered from his injuries, he is left with one leg shorter than the other, and the physician testified that ulceration was liable to take place at any time around the injured parts of the limb. The damages are laid at $10,000.

The testimony for the plaintiff being all in, counsel for the defendants, Ex-Recorder Jas. L. Smith, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the boy was himself in fault in attempting to jump from the car while it was in motion, and was therefore not entitled to recover. In support of this motion he made a lengthy argument, citing numerous cases, old and new, claiming that it was the well-settled law of this State that where a party claiming damages for injuries sustained by the negligence of another was himself guilty of negligence in the slightest degree, he was not entitled to recover. He even went so far as to say that if the defendants were to employ as conductor a man totally unfit for the position, a reckless man, a man who had no regard for human life whatever, and this conductor were to be guilty of the grossest negligence resulting in the death or injury of a passenger, said passenger would have no right of action against the Railroad Company, provided it could be shown that the passenger had contributed by his own negligence, however small, in the slightest degree toward the accident. He further claimed that it was the duty of the Judge before whom such an action might be brought, and was made imperative upon him, to dismiss the complaint and not permit the case to go to the Jury. In other words, the Jury should not be allowed, upon the state of facts here presented, to say whether the plaintiff was guilty of any negligence or not, but that question should be determined by the Court in favor of the defendants and a nonsuit granted.

Judge JONES said he had already ruled in a similar case that had come before him in accordance with the doctrine laid down by defendants' counsel, and, although that case was now pending on appeal before the General Term of the Court, until it was decided against him he should feel bound to adhere to his own ruling.

The case before the General Term has been argued, and a messenger was dispatched to learn whether a decision had yet been rendered. The messenger brought back the information that no decision had yet been made, and the Judge accordingly refused to allow the case go to the Jury, and dismissed the complaint.

For plaintiff, Clark & Harris; for defendants, Jas. L. Smith.

An Important Question as to the Liability of Insurance Companies—What is Carrying on a Trade or Occupation Denominated Hazardous or Extra Hazardous—The Rights of Sub-Tenants under that Clause of a Policy Excepting Hazardous Risks.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—OCT. 10.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Leonard Appleby et al. vs. The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.—This action is brought by the plaintiffs against the insurance company named above for the purpose, as stated in the complaint, of recovering the sum of $15,000. The case is a highly important one to insurance companies, as well as to all merchants, manufacturers and others insuring their property in buildings which are occupied in part by themselves and in part by other persons.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows: On Saturday, the 23d of May, 1863, a fire occurred in the building No. 360 Pearl-st. The fire broke out on the upper floor of the building, five stories in height, but extended downward very rapidly, until nearly the entire structure and contents were destroyed, either by fire or water. The plaintiffs, under the firm name of Leonard Appleby & Sons, at that time occupied only the basement of the premises. They were tobacconists, and conducted an extensive manufactory in New-Jersey. They used the basement of this building solely for the purpose of storing snuff and tobacco. According to the testimony given yesterday, they had at the time of the fire about $34,000 worth of these kind of goods stored in the basement when the fire occurred. Their property was so badly damaged by water as to be rendered almost worthless. Previous to the 1st of May, 1863, the plaintiffs had had a lease of the entire premises, and had occupied the first, second and third floors, and before that time the landlord executed a lease of the entire premises to the firm of Sauer & Osgood. After the date last mentioned, the plaintiffs rented the basement from the firm of Sauer & Osgood, who were chair manufacturers. Their principal place of business was in Massachusetts, but it was their habit to send to these premises large numbers of chairs in an unfinished state. They were here to be glued together, varnished and made fit to expose for sale in the New-York market. The plaintiffs had insured in the defendant's company to the extent of $10,000, and after they became the lessees of the basement they effected an insurance of $5,000 more—making in all $15,000. In addition to this they were insured for $5,000 in the Astor Insurance Company. This last insurance will not, however, affect the result of the issues herein involved.

The defendants claim that they are not liable on account of the following clause having been inserted in the policy granted by them.

"And if the above-mentioned premises, at any time during the period for which this policy would otherwise continue in force, shall be used for the purpose of carrying on therein any trade or occupation, or for storing or keeping therein any article, goods or merchandise denominated hazardous or extra hazardous, or specially hazardous in the second class of the classes of hazards annexed to this policy, except as herein specially provided for, or hereafter agreed to by this corporation, in writing, upon this policy, from thenceforth, so long as the same shall be so used, this policy shall be of no force or effect."

And also the further clause, which is substantially as follows: "If any person effecting an insurance shall, during its existence, or during the time for which the same may be renewed, increase by any means within the control of the assured, or if he shall occupy or permit to be occupied, the premises or any portion of them, for any purpose whereby the risk is increased, the policy shall thereby be void and of no effect." All these facts are set up in the answer. The case was first tried before Mr. Justice Balcom, in March, 1864. On that trial, after all the testimony was in, the Judge presiding directed the Jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff, mainly on the ground that even if any part of the building were used or occupied for any purpose prohibited by the terms of the policy, yet the plaintiffs did not themselves use or occupy such parts, and they had no control over the same. Hence they were not responsible for such use. That Court also decided that the plaintiffs did not violate the terms of the policy by anything they did or permitted to be done, and therefore they were not responsible for what was done, or for the kind of business carried on in the building where they had no control. The fire broke out, as we have said, in the upper part of the premises used by Sauer & Osgood, for the purpose of varnishing and finishing chairs. The plaintiffs, at the time of the fire, had a lease from that firm for the basement only, and the Court, on the former trial, said there was no question of fact for the Jury to determine, and accordingly directed them to find a verdict in the full amount claimed—to wit, $11,855. The defendants thereupon appealed to the General Term, where, after argument, it was decided that there were questions of fact in the case which should have been left to the Jury. Hence the case came up in the Circuit yesterday.

The testimony taken thus far has been mainly documentary—such as was taken on the former trial, and, in pursuance of stipulation, read on this.

On behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Appleby, a junior member of the firm, testified that their firm became occupants of a portion of the building No. 360 Pearl-street in February, 1862. They hired at first only the first floor and basement. Some months afterward they became responsible for the whole of the building, and continued so up to the 1st of May, 1863. The fire occurred on the 23d of May, 1863. Sauer & Osgood took the lease of the whole premises from May 1, 1863. We leased the basement from them. We had no written lease; it was merely verbal. Two or three weeks before the 1st of May there was a partition put up, so that Sauer & Osgood had no communication with us in the lower part of the building. We never occupied the fourth or fifth floor. We had at one time some flour stored on the floors above, but we had a separate policy of insurance on that. The flour was all sold some time in March.

John Fox, called for defendants, testified that he was engaged in the business of putting chairs together and varnishing them, in the upper part of the building, when the fire occurred; he was filling a small alcohol lamp, when in some manner an explosion took place; the burning alcohol spread all over him, from his feet to his waist; he ran out to the sidewalk, and was so badly burned that he was taken to the New-York Hospital; that he remained there a long time; they used for the purpose of gluing several kinds of liquids of a highly inflammable nature; there were no shavings on the premises, except such as were used in packing the boxes, in which the separate pieces of the chairs were brought here.

The trial of the cause will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Gerard & Buckley and Wm. H. Arnoux, Esq.; for defendants, Mr. Wm. M. Everett.

Charge to the Grand Jury—Smuggling—The Chesapeake Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—OCT. 10.

Before Judge Benedict.

A Grand Jury having been summoned for this morning, and a sufficient number being in attendance, they were sworn in, D. C. Robins, Esq., being chosen foreman. The Judge proceeded to charge them on the law applicable to the cases which were brought before them, among which were cases of counterfeiting, frauds on the internal revenue, smuggling, offences committed in the Navy-yard, and crimes and misdemeanors on the high seas. As to smuggling, he referred to the rarity of criminal prosecutions for this class of offences. Forfeitures of goods were frequent, but punishment of smugglers otherwise had been rare in this port. The heavy tariff led to an increase of the offence, and doubtless the Government were now disposed to bring the offenders before the Courts, to be dealt with by fine and imprisonment.

As to offences on the high seas, after alluding to assaults with dangerous weapons he dwelt at some length upon the statutes of 1790 and 1820 in relation to robbery and murder upon shipboard. Under these statutes, which declared that any one committing such acts should be declared a pirate, and should suffer death, a man might be punished who was not liable to be punished as a pirate under the laws of nations. By that law a pirate was considered an enemy of the whole human race, plundering and murdering indiscriminately all who fell in his way. But under these statutes one might be punished who selected out the property of particular persons, or the ships of particular nations to be attacked. Moreover, without these statutes, a commission issued by any recognized nation would be a protection, but under the statutes of 1790 a citizen would not be protected for acts of murder or robbery upon American vessels even though he was acting under a commission.

Here the Judge referred to the case of the *Chesapeake* as likely to come before them, and charged them that if the facts proved before them showed acts which were murder at common law, or robbery committed by a citizen of the United States, even the production of a commission would not screen the offender. And if he was not a citizen and did not produce a commission from some Power or Nation recognized as such by the Government of the United States, he would be within the statute; and he charged them that the rebel States were never recognized as such a Power by our Government, and a commission from them was held by the Courts to be no defence in the case of the crew of the *Savannah* and other cases.

He closed his charge by cautioning them of their duty to keep their proceedings secret, their liability to punishment for malversation, and the liability of any one who should interfere with or approach them in the exercise of their duty.

Lifting Registered Letters at the Post-office—Overcharging for Postage Stamps—Counterfeiting, &c.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

Charles W. Bradshaw was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with opening a letter with intent to pry into secrets, &c. The witnesses called were Richard E. Ritter, registry clerk in the Post-office; W. L. Roble, delivery clerk; Joseph W. Ryan, clerk in the Registry Department, and James Gaylor, special agent. It appeared from the testimony adduced that the accused had, on the 31st of July, received a registered letter addressed to S. C. Bradshaw, and receipted for it, forging that name; that on the 6th of October he again applied in the Registry Department of the Post-office, and presented a notice which he had received. He said his name was S. C. Bradshaw, and that he expected a letter from San Francisco. Mr. Gaylor got him to sign his name on an old receipt book again on Saturday last, he making the signature S. C. Bradshaw. He admitted that his name was C. W. Bradshaw, and that he signed S. C. Bradshaw because his name was S. C. W. Bradshaw. Under these circumstances, Mr. Gaylor ordered his arrest by Officer Walling, of the Post-office, who took him to the United States Marshal's office. The case was adjourned till the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Theodore Braner was brought up, charged with passing upon Alfred Rockwell, of Greenville, N. J., a counterfeit $1 bill in change along with some genuine money. John F. Zebley and Benjamin B. Rosenberg testified to the good character of the accused, on the basis of long and intimate acquaintance with him, and he was discharged.

John Murphy was brought before Commissioner BETTS, charged with dealing in counterfeit United States compound interest notes and fractional currency. Frank S. Bitzood, who is in the employ of the secret service of the United States Treasury Department, testified that on the 26th of January last he purchased a $50 compound interest note from the accused. The witness stated that he was a student of law in Connecticut, and that he had gone into the business of hunting up counterfeit dealers from a love of justice and a sense of duty; he had also worked at a circular saw, and had been employed at a great many things in a great many ways. Ex-Judge Stuart, counsel for the defendant, asked for an adjournment, with a view of inquiring into the character of the witness. The further examination was therefore adjourned till Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Henry Wright, charged with selling a twenty-four cent stamp for 48 cents at the Post-office, was brought before Commissioner BETTS. Thomas Kavanagh, the complainant, testified to paying 50 cents and getting two cents in change. Wm. J. Burchill, a letter-carrier, weighed the letter on which the stamp referred to was attached; saw that it was only a 24 cent stamp, and that the letter weighed less than half an ounce; Wright had taken two 24 cent stamps from their place, put one on the letter and placed the other in his money-drawer. Cornelius J. Williamson, Superintendent of Station E, testified as to the routine of the office; and Stephen Merritt testified that he saw Wright receive 48 cents for the letter. Ex-Judge Stuart, counsel for the accused, moved that the complaint be dismissed. He argued that the act, so far as the accused was concerned, was a mistake—an act by which the Government was not the loser, and one by which Mr. Kavanagh was only cheated to the amount of 25 cents. The Commissioner reserved his decision on the motion.

Arrests by the Police on Suspicion of Vagrancy Declared Illegal.

Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, Chambers, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Wesley Allen, arrested by the Police as a vagrant, in which he quashed the conviction and discharged the prisoner on the ground that the Police had no power to arrest persons on suspicion, unless they have in their possession some facts tending to show that the parties arrested are guilty of the offence with which they are charged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 10.

By Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the application for the discharge of Thomas McConnell and Chas. Williams on a writ of *habeas corpus*, no facts having been proved before the Magistrate to prove vagrancy, the prisoners must be discharged.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 92. Hammond *vs.* Naphegyi et al. 111. Leffingwell *vs.* Goddefrey. 170. Conway, &c., *vs.* Rowe et al. 174. Stephens *vs.* C. T. Smith. 184. Trumper *vs.* Fabrius. 185. Tracy *vs.* McIntyre. 191. Vetterlein *vs.* Colliman. 196. Trumper *vs.* Fabrius. 199. McKeevers *vs.* Noe. Also No. 207. The general call of the calendar commences at No. 218.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street, by Justice DANIELS. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 169. Lanbie *vs.* Carroll et al. 189. Claflin et al. *vs.* Basch et al. 190. Garrett *vs.* C. U. Vanderpool et al. 194. Jas. E. Savory *vs.* The American Emigration Company et al. 343. Elizabeth A. Foley *vs.* Geo. McDonald et. al. 178, Boom et. al., *vs.* Kirkpatrick. 168. Bushnell *vs.* Smith J. Eastman, et. al. 195. Annie Burgess *vs.* John C. Fremont. 152. 156. Mason *vs.* McDonald. 374, 163. Hewitt et. al. *vs.* The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company. 164. The Sames *vs.* The Same. Also, 186, 187, 375, 180, 196, 198 and 199.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 2181, 2183, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2213, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2227, 1229. All odd numbers. *Part II.*—Held by Justice INGRAHAM, in the General Term room. Court opens at 10 A. M. Numbers all even. 1852, 1876, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942. 1244. *Part III.*—Held by Justice DAVIS on the second floor of No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 3071, 209½, 1337, 1295, 863, 1631, 1668, 1281, 1025, 2091, 2093, 2097, 1648, 1830, 937, 835, 813, 1190, 1206, 942.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Before Judge GARVIN.—Nos. 2419, 1835, 2561, 1765, 2477, 2491, 2581, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2599, 2603, 2607. *Part II.*—Before Judge JONES.—Nos. 2732, 1490, 1624, 2784, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Before Judge CARDOZO.—Nos. 1726, 1459, 1053, 1739, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1756. *Part II.*—Before Judge DALY.—Nos. 1505, 1583, 1049, 1583, 1667, 1702, 531, 1140, 1622, 776, 646, 1670, 1760, 1761, 1765.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

WATCHED FOR A CHANCE.

Samuel Canklin, indicted for grand larceny of money, was brought up for trial. On the 9th of June he was in the employ of Samuel R. Lang and others, at No. 362 Broadway, and embraced a favorable opportunity to go to the drawer of the desk in one of the rooms of the establishment, from which he took the sum of $285. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

TAKING MONEY FROM A TRUNK.

Catharine O'Rourke pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On the 10th of September she broke into a trunk belonging to Martin Miller, residing at the southeast corner of First-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, said trunk being in a bedroom, and took from it money to the amount of $54 75. When the prisoner was arrested a chain which had been taken out of the trunk along with the money was found in her possession. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

CONFESSED THE THEFT.

James H. Larkin, 15 years of age, pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch, of the value of $60, from Frederick C. Tomlinson, of No. 2 Lincoln-place, Brooklyn, on the 8th of August. [Case reported during the September term.] He was remanded for sentence.

CUTTING WITH A KNIFE.

Henry Posey pleaded guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. On the 6th of September the prisoner, while in a porter-house at the corner of West Broadway and York-street, drew a knife and cut Dennis Hedden in the pit of the stomach twice. He was remanded for sentence.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

James O'Brien, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was brought up for trial. It was proved that on the morning of the 7th of August he attempted to break into the cigar factory of Thomas Allen, No. 79 Roosevelt-street, with the intent to steal cigars, pipes and tobacco to the value of $3,575. He was seen, with three others, engaged in the attempt, and they had so far succeeded that they had pried off the padlock, and were trying to pry off the lock on the hall-door leading to the store. The prisoner was captured by Officer O'Shea, of the Fourth Precinct, and the other three men ran away. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Levi Abraham, indicted for grand larceny on the charge of stealing from Isaac Cohn, of No. 33 Market-street, on the 13th of September, goods to the value of $138, was tried and acquitted.

Bernard McGee, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing from Richard H. Kelly, of No. 544 Second-avenue, on the 11th of September, some muslin and other goods of the value of $130 20, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* John J. Sennott; rape, two cases.
The People *vs.* James Wright; grand larceny, two cases.
The People *vs.* Patrick McGovern; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Babtiste Coquard; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Ernst Burtholic and David Traevsen; receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Joseph Rily; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Patrick McGinn and James Leury; forgery in the third degree.
The People *vs.* Simon Katz; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John M. Egbert; larceny of money.
The People *vs.* Patrick Handly; burglary in the third degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 10, 1866.

$30,000	U. S. 5s,'71,C...	110	300	West. U. Tel...	55⅛
40,000	U. S. 6s,'81, R...	112⅞	100	do...b30	55⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C...	112⅞	500	Mar. Min. Pr...	29⅛
77,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'62.	113⅞	100	do...	29⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s,C.'64	110⅛	6	Amer. Ex Co...	10
12,500	U.S.6s.5-20s.C'65	110⅛	100	Butler Coal...	16
50,000	do...	110⅛	100	At. Mail S. Co...	110¼
100,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 New Issue...	108¾	200	Union Nav. Co...	11½
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Small	106⅛	100	do...b10	1 1
500	do...	106⅞	300	do...	110⅞
500	do... 3d Ser.	106¾	5	Pac. M. S. Co...	219
30,000	co...3d Ser.	106¾	800	New-York Cen...	115⅝
6,650	do.3d S.Small	106	50	do...	115⅝
5,000	do...	106⅛	36	do...	115⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s,...x-c	72	100	do...	115¾
4,000	do...	72¼	200	Erie R...	84¾
38,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N...	72	2200	do...	84¾
2,000	Virginia 6s...	63¼	50	do...	84¾
2,500	N. Car. St. 6s...	83¾	20	Erie R. Pr...	80
2,000	do...	83¼	400	Reading R...	116¾
10,000	do...	83¾	400	do...	116⅞
15,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c.	63¼	50	Mich. Cen. R...	114
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s issued to W.& RR.	64½	100	Mich. S. & N. I...	91
20,000	N. Car. N. Bs...	63⅞	500	do...	90⅞
14,000	do...	63.0	1400	do...	90⅞
5,000	Missouri 6s...	81½	200	do...	90¾
3,000	Cal. 7s...	116⅜	44	do...	90¾
8,000	do...	116	300	do...s15	90
60,000	O. & M. Cer...	33¼	400	Ill. Central R...	128
80,000	do...	33⅜	1700	do...	128⅛
200,000	do...	33¼	800	do...	128⅛
1,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	9¾	300	do...	128¼
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'87.	94⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts...	90
1,000	Ill. Can. Bs.'75..	103	500	do...	90⅝
3,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	100	5	Cle. Col. & Cin. R...	114½
5,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds...	97	51	do...	113
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	100	2100	Chi. & N. W...	45
500	P., F.W.& C.1st..	104	1200	do...	45⅛
2,000	Cleve. & Pitts.4th	76¼	800	do...	45¼
3,000	Mariposa 1st M..	40	3800	do...	45⅛
20	Bank of Commerce.	120	1100	Chi. & N. W. P...	74¼
15	Shoe & L. Bank...	112	1000	do...	74⅛
30	Fourth National...	108½	400	Cleve. & Tol...	123
600	Canton Co...	55	900	Chic. & R. I...	107¾
25	Penn. Coal...	155	100	do...	107⅞
100	Cum. Coal P...	57	20	Chic., B. & Q...	135½
300	do...	57⅛	100	Tol., W. & W...	45¾
150	Wilkesbarre Coal..	65	1200	P., Ft.W.& C...	109⅞
10	do...	64¾	150	Chicago & Alt. P...	113
280	Mariposa Min...	15½	200	Mar. & C. 1st P...	42
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	73¼
			400	do...	72½
			6	do...	72

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'64	110⅛	300	Erie R...	84
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	110¼	600	do...	83⅞
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser...	106⅝	100	Hud. R. R...	120½
			100	do...	12 ¾
15,000	Missouri 6s...	81½	100	Chic. & R. I...	107⅞
40,000	O. & M. Cer...	33⅛	600	do...	107⅞
20,000	do...	33¼	600	M. S. & N. I...	90½
10,000	do...	33⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R...	128¼
60	Ocean Bank...	106	400	do...	128
200	Cum. Coal P...	57	500	do...	128¼
100	do...	57¼	1000	Clev. & Pitts R...	90½
500	Central Coal...	54	100	Chic. & N. W...	45
300	West. U. Tel...	55⅜	300	do...	45¼
200	do...	56½	200	do...	45⅜
34	do...	54¾	100	Chic. & N. W. P...	73½
100	N. Y. Cen...	115⅝	200	P., F. W. & C...	10 ⅛
300	do...	115¾	50	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	74

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$17,000	US.6s,5-20sC.'65.	110⅜	120	Hudson R...	120
1,000	U.S.5s.10-40s, C..	99⅝	100	Mich. Cen...	114⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N..	72¼	100	do...	115
17,000	Missouri 6s...	81⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I...	90⅝
11,000	N. Car. 6s, New..	6 ¼	200	do...	90¾
150,000	O. & M. Cer...	33½	600	Chic. & R. I...	107⅞
50,000	do...	33½	200	do...	108
100	Cum. Coal. P...	57¼	100	Ill. Cen. R...	128¼
800	do...	57½	1000	Chi. & N. W...	45¾
100	Quick. Min. Co...	54⅝	800	do...	45⅞
100	Mar. Min Co...	13½	500	do...	46
10	West. U. Tel...	55	200	Chic. & N. W. P...	74¾
100	do...	55¼	300	do...	74⅞
300	Mariposa Pref...	29⅛	1600	Clev. & Tol...	128
300	Union Nav. Co...	111	200	do...	126½
1000	N. Y. Cen...	116¾	200	do...	126⅝
600	do...	116⅞	100	P. F. W. & C...	109¾
168	do...	116½	700	do...	109⅝
35	do...	116	100	Chic. & Alt. P...	112
800	Erie Railroad...	84⅜	100	Tol., Wab. & W...	46
200	do...b30	84⅜	100	Mil. & St. P...	54½
200	do...	84½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	73¾
10	Erie R. P...	80½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$500	U.S. 5s,10-40s. C...	99½	800	Reading R...	116½
40,000	Ohio & M. C..s10	33⅜	200	do...s15	116⅝
60,000	do...b3	33¾	400	do...	116⅝
100	Boston W. P...	32⅞	1800	M. So. & N. I...	90½
800	Cum. Coal...	57	300	do...c	90⅝
100	do...b10	57⅛	800	do...c	90½
100	do...b3	57⅛	400	do...	90⅝
200	do...s5	57	600	do...b3	90½
200	Spruce H. C...	4⅛	20	do...s10	90⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co...	54⅜	200	Chi. R. I. & P...	107⅞
100	Mar. Min...	13⅝	100	do...s15	107⅛
100	Mar. Pref...s30	29⅛	100	do...c	107⅝
100	do...b10	29¼	200	do...b3	107¾
200	do...b3	29¼	300	Chic. & N. W...	44½
300	Smith & P. Gold...	13	800	do...	44⅝
100	do...	13⅛	200	do...b10	44¾
100	do...b5	13¼	400	do...b3	44¾
200	do...	13⅜	300	do...s3	44⅝
300	do...	13½	600	do...	44¾
100	do...b30	13⅝	1200	do...b3	44⅞
200	do...b3	13½	300	Chi. & N. W. P...	74¼
200	West. U. Tel...s3	55¼	800	do...	74⅛
100	do...b4	55⅝	200	do...b30	74½
400	Erie Railroad...	82½	1100	do...b3	74⅜
1100	do...	83⅝	100	do...s60	74
100	do...s10	83	800	do...	74½
300	do...b3	83¾	300	do...s3	74⅝
200	do...c	83⅝	300	P., Ft. W. & C...	110
100	do...s10	82¾	100	do...c	109⅞
200	Cleve. & Tol...	122⅞	100	do...s10	109¾
400	do...	123	200	do...b3	109⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	O. & M. C...s3	33	600	M. S. & N. I. R...	90⅝
230,000	do...	33	200	do...b3	90¾
40,000	do...	33⅛	100	do...b10	90¾
20,000	do...b10	33⅛	200	do...s3	90⅝
40,000	do...b3	33⅛	100	do...b30	90⅝
10,000	do...s15	33	200	do...b3	90⅝
200	Canton Co...	55	200	do...s3	90½
100	do...b3	55⅛	400	Clev. & P. R...	90½
200	Cum. Coal...b3	57⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol...	124½
300	do...	57⅛	200	do...s15	125
300	do...	57¼	400	do...	125⅛
100	do...b10	57⅜	100	Ch., R. I. & P...	107¾
100	do...s15	57⅛	200	do...	107⅞
100	Spruce Hill C...	4⅛	800	Chic. & N. W...	45¼
200	Smith & P. Gold...	13½	400	do...	45⅜
100	do...s10	13⅜	600	do...	45½
400	Erie R...	84	1100	do...b3	45⅝
800	do...	84⅛	200	do...b10	45⅝
500	do...	84⅜	200	do...s10	45⅜
200	do...b3	84⅜	800	do...	45⅝
100	do...s4	84½	100	do...s10	45⅝
1200	N. Y. Cen...	116	300	Chi. & N. W. P...	74⅜
200	do...b3	116⅛	400	do...b3	74⅞
100	do...b30	116¼	200	do...c	74⅝
200	do...	115¾	200	do...	74⅝
200	do...	116⅛	100	do...s10	74½
200	do...b3	116⅝	100	P., F. W. & C...x-d	109⅝
200	Reading R...s10	116⅛	600	do...	109½
200	Ill. Cen. R...	128⅜	200	Chic. & Gr. E. R...	51
100	do...s3	128¼			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

200	Boston W. P...	33	200	Mich. S. & N. I...	90¾
300	do...b15	33	300	do...b3	90⅞
400	Cum. Coal...	57½	100	do...s10	90⅝
200	do...	57⅜	100	do...b3	90¾
400	Quicksilver...	54⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R...	128
100	do...b15	54⅜	100	do...	128⅛
200	do...s3	54⅜	200	do...	128¼
200	Mar. Pref...	29¼	400	Cleve. & Pitts...	90⅝
800	West. U. Tel...	55½	200	do...s10	90½
100	do...b10	55⅝	100	Chi. R. I. & P...	108⅛
200	New-York C...	116¾	100	do...b3	108⅛
200	Erie R...	84⅛	200	do...	108⅛
200	do...	84½	2100	Chic. & N. W...	45⅜
300	do...	84	500	do...b3	45⅜
100	Hud. R. R...	120⅝	200	do...s3	45⅜
400	Reading R...s3	116½	100	do...b10	45¾
200	Mich. Cen. R...	114⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr...	74¾
200	do...	115	200	do...	74⅝
100	do...	115⅛	100	do...s15	74½
200	do...	115½	100	P., Ft. W. & C...	109⅝
300	Chic. & G. E...	51¼			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The Gold Room was advanced to 150½@151 ℔ cent. to-day, the speculators for the advance on the scarcity of Gold for delivery having complete control of the market. The Customs demand was not so large as on Monday and Tuesday, and the rise in price put another extinguisher on the business in Exchange. The arrival of $400,000 in Gold from Europe by the Hamburg steamer was announced this forenoon, but this assistance is barely equal to a single day's Customs. A further sum of $350,000 in Montana Gold Dust was received to-day by Messrs. ISETT, KERR & CO., No. 4 Wall-street, which goes into the Assay Office and Mint for coinage. This is the largest sum yet received in a single remittance from Montana Territory.

The market for Money keeps very easy at cheap rates. There is less demand upon the Banks for Currency to go West than last week. The Funds of the United States were firm to-day, and moderately active; the largest business is doing in the new Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, July and January interest.

The Stock Exchange was much excited in the Railway list, and the speculation was more widely distributed over the New-York and Western Roads than last week, when Erie Common Shares were the prominent attraction. This Stock has not ceased to attract a large interest, both on the *Bull* and *Bear* side. The annual election of yesterday, so far from ending the present speculation in the Stock, has introduced new elements to confound or confuse the Street, not the least remarkable of which is the sudden alliance in the new Board of Direction of two such well-known Wall-street manipulators as Mr. DREW and Mr. LANE. The Stock was active to-day and in the main quite firm, advancing to 84½ ℔ cent. The half-yearly Dividend of eight ℔ cent. on the Cleveland and Toledo Shares, although announced several days ago, attracted vigorous buying to-day at an advance of 2@2½ ℔ cent. The recent Dividends of the Fort Wayne and Rock Island Companies have also made these Stocks peculiar favorites with some of the heaviest operators of the Stock Exchange, and the party now in Fort Wayne talk of carrying it up to 115@120 ex-dividend. The same party, we believe, are buying into Illinois Central; at least both Stocks are going into the same house on Wall-street quite freely. The buying in Rock Island is, for the moment, more generally distributed, and the same remark applies to New-York Central. Reading has been comparatively neglected for a week past, although the cash half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent. is drawing near, with the prospect of an extra scrip Dividend out of the avails of the Sinking Fund. To-day there were bidders at 116½@116⅝ ℔ cent. There is a persistent bearish interest in this stock and Michigan Southern, nearly always ready to increase their *short* contracts on a dull market. The account runs strongly against them at present on Michigan Southern, and it is not improbable they will find it against them on Reading, should the general market on the second dividend paying stocks continue firm. In reference to the Southern, the intimation is that a wealthy Western party are speculating in it for 95 ℔ cent. or par, through one of the recently established Banking and Stock Exchange firms in New-street. The Northwest Common speculation begins to puzzle the street. The stock, intrinsically, is a poor one,—that is, it pays no dividends, and there is a large amount of it, (thirteen millions at par value,) but whether on the future of the road and its very extensive connections, or on the calculation of making money out of the eagerness of the street to sell it *short* at low figures, because its prospects are believed to be so remote, the fact is patent on the Exchange that a formidable speculation is at work to advance the price to 55 or 60 ℔ cent. Its success or failure must, of course, rest in a material degree upon the continuance of a buoyant, and, so far as real values are concerned, indiscriminate market.

On the Border State bonds there was an improvement at the afternoon Board, induced by the low prices of these Bonds and the abundance and cheapness of money seeking employment. The Tennessee 6 ℔ cents. sold at 72½ ℔ cent. the Missouris 81½, and North Carolinas 63½ ℔ cent.

At the close of the day the Railway Market was generally firm, and especially so on the Dividend Stocks, like Rock Island, Fort Wayne, New York Central, Illinois Central and Toledo. The Northwest common advanced to 46 ℔ cent. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s...	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest...	44	45½
U. S. 5-20s...	113⅛	113⅜	N. West Pref...	74	74⅝
U. S. 7.30s...	106⅝	106⅝	Rock Island...	107⅜	108⅛
N. Y. Central...	115¼	117	Fort Wayne...	109⅞	110⅛
Erie...	83⅝	84¾	Cumb'land Coal.	57	57⅛
Hudson*...	119¼	120½	Quicksilver...	54⅜	54⅜
Reading...	116¼	116⅝	W. U. Telegraph.	55	55⅜
Mich. Southern..	90	90⅝	Mariposa Pref...	29⅛	29¼
Illinois Central..	127¼	128	Ohio Certificates	33⅜	33⅜
Pittsburgh...	89⅜	90⅛	American Gold	149¼	150½
Tennessee 6s...	72⅛	72	Bills on London..	108	...

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York...	120	Citizens'...	130
Merchants'...	116	Market...	114¼
America...	138	Nassau...	107
Phœnix...	105	Shoe and Leather...	112
Tradesmen's...	140	Corn Exchange...	115
Butchers & Drovers.	120	St. Nicholas...	106½
Merchants' Exch'ge..	110	Commonwealth...	106½
Seventh Ward...	108	New-York County...	145
State of New-York...	113	Park...	148
Commerce...	112	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass..	110	Central National...	115½
Ocean...	105	Fourth National...	108⅛
American Exchange..	117	Ninth National...	113
Pacific...	160	Tenth National...	100
Bank of the Republic.	115	Oriental Bank...	125
Bank of N. America.	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883...	95	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv...	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887...	94	Han & St. Jo. Ld G...	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est...	93	Lack. & West'n Bds...	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n...	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M...	99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76...	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M...	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con.'76..	114	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76...	115	Gt. Western 2d M.. '93.	74½
Erie 1st mort.. 1876...	103½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90.	85
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1864..	100½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M...	70
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879..	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d M...	98
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883..	98	Chi. & R.I. 1st mort...	101
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880.	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	103
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	94	N. J. Central 2d M...	105
Buff. N.Y & E. 1st M.'77.	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M..	88½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s.f.'85.	103	Cleve. & P. 2d M...	83
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867..	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort...	76
Harlem 1st M.'69-'72...	102	Chic. & Alton. S. F...	100
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s.'82.	108	Chi. & Al. 1st M...	95
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M...	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	90
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st M...	87
Alton & T. H. 1st M...	93	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort...	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Joliet & Chic. 1st m...	102
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	McGregor West. 1st M.	68
Chi. & N. W. In't B...	89	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s...	90
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B...	81	N. Y. & N. H. 7s...	101
Chi. & N. W. 1st M...	88		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,431,698 50; including for Customs, $317,000; Gold Notes, $410,000. Payments, $631,390 00. Balance, $92,858,315 41.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 13,591 bbls. Flour, 1,190 bbls. Corn Meal, 37,216 bushels Wheat, 109,498 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 34,585 bushels Barley, 42,712 bushels Oats, 775 bbls. Pork, 62 pkgs. Cut Meats, 21 pkgs. Lard, 233 bbls Beef and 80 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, including Pots at $9 50@$9 62½, and Pearls at $12 75@$13 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 225 bbls., including 172 bbls. Pots and 53 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in request and firm in price. Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in more active demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Middling grades ranged from 38c.@41c., chiefly at 39c.@40c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 6,350 bales, against receipts of 2,885 bales. We are indebted to our friends of the *Shipping and Commercial List* for an advance proof of their regular copy-righted annual statement of the Cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1866. We extract from it the following interesting tables:

Comparative Crop Statement.

	Bales.		Bales.
1865-6...	2,151,043	1842-3...	2,378,875
1864-5..(Est.)..	500,000	1841-2...	1,683,574
1863-4..(Est.)..	800,000	1840-1...	1,634,945
1862-3..(Est.)..	1,000,000	1839-40...	2,177,835
1861-2..(Est.)..	1,000,000	1838-9...	1,360,532
1860-1...	2,616,086	1837-8...	1,801,497
1859-60...	3,669,770	1836-7...	1,422,930
1858-9...	3,851,481	1835-6...	1,360,725
1857-8...	3,113,962	1834-5...	1,254,328
1856-7...	2,939,519	1833-4...	1,205,304
1855-6...	3,527,845	1832-3...	1,070,438
1854-5...	2,847,339	1831-2...	987,477
1853-4...	2,930,027	1830-1...	1,038,848
1852-3...	3,262,882	1829-30...	976,845
1851-2...	3,015,029	1828-9...	870,415
1850-1...	2,355,257	1827-8...	727,593
1849-50...	2,096,706	1826-7...	957,281
1848-9...	2,728,596	1825-6...	720,027
1847-8...	2,347,634	1824-5...	569,249
1846-7...	1,778,651	1823-4...	509,158
1845-6...	2,100,537	1822-3...	495,000
1844-5...	2,394,503	1821-2...	455,000
1843-4...	2,030,409	1820-1...	430,000

Crop of Sea Island Cotton.

	Bales.		Bales.
1853-4...	39,686	1857-8...	40,566
1854-5...	40,841	1858-9...	47,592
1855-6...	44,512	1859-60...	46,649
1856-7...	45,314	1860-66	no account.

Home Consumption.

Total crop of the United States, as before stated...			bales 2,115,083
Add—			
Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year 1st Sept., 1865...		182,473	
In the Southern ports...		95,662—	248,125
In the Northern ports...			
Makes a supply of...			2,399,168
Deduct therefrom—			
The export to foreign ports...		1,554,664	
Less, foreign included...		7,763—	1,546,901
Stocks on hand 1st Sept. 1866.			
In Southern ports...		162,836	
In Northern ports...		120,856—	283,692
Burnt at New-York and Mobile...		21,590	
Manufactured in Virginia...		6,333—	27,923
Total...			1,858,516
Taken for home use north of Virginia...			bales 540,652
Taken for home use in Virginia and South and West of Virginia...			126,640
Total consumed in the United States (including burnt at the ports,) 1865-'66...			667,292

	North of Virginia.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1865-6...	bales 540,652	126,640	667,292
1862-5...	Not ascertained.		
1860-1...	636,357	183,383	843,749
1859-60...	786,521	185,522	972,043
1858-9...	760,218	167,433	927,651
1857-8...	452,185	143,377	595,562
1856-7...	665,718	154,218	819,936
1855-6...	633,027	137,712	770,739
1854-5...	571,117	135,295	706,412
1853-4...	592,284	144,952	737,236
1852-3...	650,393	153,332	803,725
1851-2...	588,322	111,281	699,603
1850-1...	386,429	99,185	485,614
1849-50...	476,486	137,012	613,498
1848-9...	504,143	138,342	642,485
1847-8...	523,892	92,152	616,044

The following is an estimate of the amount of Cotton consumed (including burnt, &c.,) in the States south and west of Virginia, and not included in the receipts at the ports. Thus:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863-5	1866.
N. Carolina, bales..	30,000	33,000	65,000	No acc't	23,000
South Carolina...	21,000	24,000	200,000	"	16,000
Georgia...	28,000	32,000	250,000	"	22,000
Alabama...	11,000	12,000	120,000	"	9,000
Tennessee...	15,000	17,000	75,000	"	10,000
On the Ohio, &c...	40,000	52,000	30,000	"	35,000
Total b'ls to Sept. 1.	154,000	170,000	740,000	....	115,000

It is estimated that the quantity burnt in 1861-'3 was about 1,000,000 bales.

The editors say they "have no data by which to give even an estimate of the growth of the country for the year ending Sept. 1, 1866, but the amount available for foreign export and domestic use for the twelve months was over 2,500,000 bales, not including receipts at the ports previous to Sept. 1, 1865. The quantity of old Cotton remaining in the country Sept. 1, 1866, not brought to market, was quite large, but we have no means of arriving at the exact figures—we hear estimates as low as 100,000 and as high as 200,000 bales. We append growths of previous years:

	Bales.		Bales.
1865, estimate...	500,000	1856...	3,335,000
1864, estimate...	800,000	1855...	3,186,000
1863, estimate...	1,000,000	1854...	3,000,000
1862, estimate...	1,000,000	1853...	3,360,000
1861...	3,866,000	1852...	3,100,000
1860...	4,805,800	1851...	2,450,000
1859...	4,017,000	1850...	2,212,000
1858...	3,247,000	1849...	2,488,000
1857...	3,014,000	1848...	2,357,000

The quantity of new cotton received at the shipping ports to 1st September was, in

	Bales.		Bales.
1863...	150	1847...	1,121
1862@5...	No account.	1846...	200
1861...	300	1845...	7,500
1860...	52,600	1844...	7,500
1859...	12,389	1843...	300
1858...	8,031	1842...	3,000
1857...	100	1841...	32,000
1856...	1,800	1840...	30,000
1855...	26,079	1839...	No account.
1854...	1,890	1838...	No account.
1853...	6,716	1837...	No account.
1852...	5,125	1836...	9,712
1851...	3,200	1835...	3,424
1850...	255	1834...	Small.
1849...	575	1833...	Large.
1848...	3,000		

Export to Foreign Ports, from Sept. 1, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1866.

From	To Great Britain.	To France.	To N. of Europe	Other F'n Pts	Total.
New-Orleans, La..	358,878	134,510	5,422	17,378	516,188
Mobile, Ala...	229,171	40,184	270	1,309	270,934
Galveston, Texas..	59,425	1,739	3,014	120	64,308
Apalachicola, Fla..	37,977	....	....	....	37,977
Savannah, Ga...	93,870	1,492	....	....	95,362
Charleston, S. C...	46,935	6,850	....	822	54,607
Virginia...	....	....	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C...	21	....	....	....	21
New-York...	415,481	36,675	39,695	3,458	495,309
Baltimore...	6,709	....	....	....	6,709
Philadelphia...	2,135	....	....	....	2,135
Boston...	11,759	....	246	9	12,014
Grand Total 1865-6.	1,262,271	220,650	48,647	23,096	1,554,664
Total 1860-61...	2,175,225	578,063	216,250	158,030	3,127,568
Decrease in 1865-6.	912,954	357,413	167,603	134,934	1,572,904

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week...	6,453
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866...	13,250
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866...	41,048
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866...	473,192
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866...	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1...	2,299
Exports since September...	23,773
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866...	333,711
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866...	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866...	2,571,043

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A. 26c.; Superior IXL, 21c.; Pittsfield A, 16½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 49c.; Slater, 28½c.; Blackstone, 29c. Prints—Merrimack D, 21c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; London Mourning, 19c.; Freeman, 17c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers IXL, prices unchanged. Shirts—G. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32; do. No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 20 enameled, French enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith Patent, Byron, $30; Shuttlepen, $40; Cuff, $50; Dress, $300. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21c.; Bates, 15c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less urgent demand to-day, though most holders have made a further concession of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl., chiefly on the low grades. Sales since our last, 10,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$10 25; very poor to good old Extra State at $8 25@$10 87½; fair to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 75@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 60@$12 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western...	$7 90	@$10 25
Extra State...	8 25	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 60	@12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	12 00	@14 50
Extra Genesee...	12 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri...	12 60	@17 75

Southern Flour has been in limited request at declining prices. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $11 95@$13 25 for poor to good, and $13 30@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted; 150 bbls. choice extra sold at $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 70 ℔ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 for City, $5 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 280 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed to-day, and prices have been quoted off fully 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel, with only a moderate business, chiefly for milling purposes. Sales since our last 51,000 bushels, including new white Michigan at $3 15; inferior new No. 2 to good No. 1 Milwaukee Club at from $1 70@$2 35; good to very choice new Chicago Spring, part to arrive, reported at $2 35@$2 45, the latter a fancy price; and small lots of Amber State at $2 95 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more sought after and quoted a trifle firmer, though the market closes tamely. Sales since our last 158,000 bushels, at 92½c.@93c. for inferior; 93c.@93½c., closing at 93½c.@93¾. afloat, and 94½c.@94¾c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; 95c. for yellow Western, and 95½c.@96½c. for white do., ℔ bushel. Sound Oats have been in better request, partly for shipment, closing at a shade firmer prices, while unsound have been freely offered and have been in moderate demand at drooping rates. We quote: Chicago at 51c.@58c., the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee at 56c.@60c.; State at 61c.@62c., ℔ bushel. Sales 75,000 bushels. Rye is in less request; sales 15,500 bushels, including old Western at $1@$1 05, State at $1 25, and Canada at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Barley has been depressed to-day; 31,000 bushels were sold at $1 20@$1 25 for State, and $1 35 for Canada, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet, yet firm. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at Tide-water during the 1st week in Oct. in the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour..bbls.	Wheat..bu.	Corn..bu.	Barley..bu.
1865...	28,400	211,500	782,300	476,600
1866...	13,000	186,800	936,100	194,700
	Dec... 12,400	Dec... 24,600	Inc... 153,800	Dec... 281,900

The aggregate quantities of the same articles left at Tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of Oct., inclusive, during the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour..bbls.	Wheat..bu.	Corn..bu.	Barley..bu.
1865...	519,000	5,945,200	11,276,200	1,049,600
1866...	133,100	2,448,100	20,117,000	537,300
	Dec... 385,900	Dec. 3,497,100	Inc. 8,840,000	Dec. 512,300

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 1,085,320 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of September in the years indicated:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Canal opened.	April 30.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls...	713,500	519,000	138,100
Wheat, bushels...	12,038,200	5,945,200	2,448,100
Corn, bushels...	7,866,400	11,276,200	20,117,000
Barley, bushels...	589,000	1,049,700	537,300
Oats, bushels...	6,493,900	6,714,900	6,835,600
Rye, bushels...	271,700	548,100	713,000
Malt...	......	442,100	333,100
Beef, bbls...	5,600	7,190	100
Pork, bbls...	54,800	14,950	11
Bacon, lbs...	559,300	1,273,400	......
Butter, lbs...	166,500	124,300	76,300
Lard, lbs...	1,853,600	1,973,400	58,900
Cheese, lbs...	724,600	6,842,800	2,074,900
Wool...	823,800	441,200	426,000

HAY—North River bale has been in good request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 45 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good demand, including American new at 40c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet at $4 ℔ thousand.

METALS—Pig Iron has been more sought after at firmer prices. Other articles have been moderately dealt in. We quote Ingot Copper at 30½c.@31½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $49@50 50; Scotch Pig, $47 50@$52; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $110@$120 ℔ ton: Pig Lead, $6 87½@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.: Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 22c.@22½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 24½c.@25c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13c.@14c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inquired for, including Spirits Turpentine at 69c.@71c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Rosin at $4 37½@$10 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 65 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in very moderate request, at 24c.@24½c. for Crude; 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@60c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in less request at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 12½ for new Mess, closing at $33 10 $31@$31 25 for one-year old Mess, and $29 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including October, seller's option, at $32 95@$33; to November 15, seller, $31 87@$32, and all the year, seller, part at $28 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet at 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is in less request at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16¾c. for short rib, ℔ lb. Sales 80 boxes. Lard is also in less request and decidedly heavy; sales since our last, 580 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19c. ℔ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $45@$48 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and depressed at 13c.@13½c. for heavy and 13½c.@13¾c. for light ℔ lb. Butter continues in limited request and heavy at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is in fair demand at 6c.@18c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb...	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb...	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb...	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb...	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb...	41	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb...	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb...	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb...	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb...	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb...	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb...	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb...	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ lb...	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb...	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb...	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb...	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb...	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb...	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common...	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb...	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb...	15	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb...	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb...	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb...	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb...	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb...	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb...	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been quite firm, and a fair business. Sales since our last, 1,800 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 2,750 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,600 lbs., at 15c.@18½c.

TALLOW—Sales 118,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13⅛c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 180 bbls., in lots, at 41c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, no engagements of moment were reported. For London, 7,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6¼d. ℔ bushel; 500 boxes Cheese, at 25s. ℔ ton, and 500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 25, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;
—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Register, in place of John McCool;
A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;
A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;
Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;
A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;
—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 430, Laws of 1860.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 25th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE WINE — FIFTY BASKETS, slightly damaged, Heidsick & Co. and Chas. Heidsick brands champagne wine, lately recovered from sunken brig *William Edwards*, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by G. B. CROSSMAN, No. 31½ Water-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Characters by Messrs. Jean Davenport, J. H. Taylor, Leffingwell, W. Davidge, J. Duell, Miss Monck, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Andrews.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Characters embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carson, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE, LE MARI DE LA VEUVE, and LA CONSIGUE EST DE ROUFLER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE CHILD STEALER, THE POST-BOY OF CORNWALL; or, THE FATAL SNOW-DRIFT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, CARTOUCHE, and THE HIGHWAYMAN OF PARIS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IL TROVATORE. The principal parts by Signora Carmen Poch, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Fossatti and Mme. Natali-Testa. Conductor—Mr. Carl Bergmann.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. THIRD WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia*, which arrived yesterday at Halifax, brings European dates to Sept. 30. By the arrival at this port of the steamships *Arago, City of New-York* and *Teutonia*, we have files of foreign papers to Sept. 26. The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have held a meeting, at which a report was submitted asking the sanction of the shareholders to apply to Parliament for power to increase the capital of the Company. It was stated that a reduction of rates was in view. The average earnings of the cable were stated at £950 per day. Spain is to adopt the Prussian needle gun. Further details of the insurrection in Candia, which threatens to involve Europe in a general war, are given in other columns.

GENERAL NEWS.

The workshop of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, located at Piermont terminus, was entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Three locomotives, the "J. M. Dederer," "Palisade" and "Englewood," the latter just completed, and a new passenger car, were also destroyed. The workmen employed in the shop lost most of their tools. The damage is estimated at about $80,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Rev. Edward H. Hudson, a well-known Methodist minister at Palmyra, Ill., eloped last week with a widow named McCullough. The woman left three children behind. Hudson took two of his children with him, leaving his wife and a child in his desolate home.

At Castine, Maine, one day last week, the United States revenue cutter *Toucey*, under the direction of Collector Devereux, seized the schooner *Wakulla*, well filled with brandy, tea, spices, &c., which the master and crew were attempting to smuggle into port. The seizure was made near Mt. Desert.

The negro, Thomas Johnson, who was charged with the brutal murder of Mrs. Rollins in Georgia, some months since, has just been tried before the Superior Court for Wilkinson County, and the jury have found him guilty.

Captain F. B. Ellison, United States Navy, arrived in Buffalo last week, for the purpose of relieving Rear Admiral Sands of the charge of the light house service on the lakes.

The Governor of Wisconsin has decided to issue brevet commissions to such enlisted men in Wisconsin regiments as distinguished themselves by particular acts of gallantry during the war.

The sorghum crop in Nicollet and Le Sueur counties, Minn., has been utterly destroyed by the heavy frosts which have visited that section of the State recently.

Gen. Couch entered upon his duties as Collector of the United States Customs at Boston, on Tuesday, as successor to Ex-Vice-President Hamlin.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday the eminent council retained by the Citizens' Association laid before Gov. Fenton a voluminous document, containing charges and specifications against Street Commissioner Charles G. Connell. The charges are of a serious character, and of themselves demand immediate investigation. Mr. Cornell is accused of having misapplied thousands of dollars of the public funds, and of having spent many more thousands without a shadow of authority for so doing. Superviser Tweed is charged with holding various offices of trust at the same time, and deriving from each a handsome revenue. The document exhibits a fearful recklessness in regard to the expenditures of the public moneys, and should it be substantiated, it must create a revolution in the administration of our City affairs.

A case of much interest to Insurance Companies, and to merchants and manufacturers in this City generally, has been commenced in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., before Mr. Justice Davis. The action arises out of a disastrous fire that occurred on the 23d of May, 1863, at No. 360 Pearl-street. It has been tried once before, when the Jury, under the direction of the Court, rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. It was taken by the defendants to the General Term, and that Court decided that the questions of fact involved should have been submitted to the Jury sitting at the Circuit, and hence they sent the case back for re-trial. The action is entitled Leonard Appleby & Sons *vs.* The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company. The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

In the Superior Court yesterday, an action against the East Broadway and Dry Dock Railroad, for damages resulting from the carelessness of a conductor, who refused to stop the car to let a boy off, thereby compelling him to jump off and break his leg, was dismissed by the Judge and the facts not allowed to go to the Jury. It was held that however gross or criminal might be the negligence of a conductor, the passenger was not entitled to recover if he had himself contributed in the slightest degree to the injury, and that the question whether he had so contributed or not was not one for the Jury but for the Court.

The Presbytery of New-York met again yesterday, in the lecture room of the University-place Church. Messrs. Steel and Gamble were licensed to preach the Gospel; appropriations amounting to $3,900 were made to feeble churches; it was resolved that the next meeting of the Presbytery should be held in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church in April; arrangements were made for holding meeting during the Week of Prayer, and the Presbytery adjourned.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of John Hipwell, a Williamsburgh Police officer, who was shot dead on Tuesday morning by some unknown person, was opened yesterday. Many witnesses were examined, but no evidence fastening the crime upon the murderer was elicited, and the case was postponed until Saturday. A man known as "Boston Jim," who bears an unenviable reputation for morality, has been arrested on suspicion, as it is rumored that he had threatened the life of the deceased officer.

Charles W. Bradshaw was taken before United States Commissioner Stilwell yesterday, charged with obtaining a registered letter containing a Post-office order from the Post-office, and forging the signature of S. C. Bradshaw in the receipt-book therefor. The examination was adjourned to the 15th inst.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Samuel Conkling was convicted of stealing $285, and was sent to State Prison for five years. Catharine O'Rourke pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six month. Other cases were disposed of, and the prisoners remanded for sentence.

A large number of policemen were tried yesterday before the Police Commissioners for various offences. Only one case in which a citizen was the complainant was heard. Officer John Shea, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and Officer Peter J. Linden were dismissed from the Department on complaint of citizens, after trial.

The case of Anibal Biacchi *vs.* John F. Schepler and Robert Schultze was up in the Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, on a motion to put off the trial until the next January Term. The amount involved in the suit is about $11,000, but it is important mainly on account of the position of some of the parties.

Henry Wright, charged with taking 48 cents for a letter at the Post-office, and using only a 24 cent stamp therefor, was brought before United States Commissioner Betts. A motion to discharge was made by defendant's counsel, on which the Commissioner reserved his decision.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee last evening the different Conventions were ordered—the Primary on Saturday, the County on Wednesday next, and the District, Congressional and Assembly Nominating Conventions for Thursday and Friday of next week.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District had a spirited meeting last evening in front of the Fifth Ward Hotel, where they were addressed by W. G. Armstrong, of Ohio, Gen. Walbridge, H. Sheldon, Major Haggerty, Mr. Lambert, and others.

In the races at Paterson, yesterday, *Zigzag* won the steeple-chase race; the second race, mile dash, was won by *Enchantress*: the third race, trial stakes for two-years olds, was won by Mr. Morris' *Monday*, and the fourth, a three-mile dash, was won by *Delaware*.

Bunio Effering, a noted thief and burglar, was shot dead last evening at Pier No. 13 North River, by Wm. A. Potter, clerk of the dock, while the deceased was stealing cotton. Mr. Potter surrendered himself to the police to await the action of the jury.

The Father Matthew T. A. B. Societies in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, yesterday, celebrated the birth-day anniversary of Father Matthew by magnificent processions, all concerned doing full honor to the occasion and credit to themselves.

The Second Presbytery met in the Scotch Church in Fourteenth-street yesterday. The records of the sessions of the churches represented in the Presbytery showed a gratifying increase in the membership.

Theodore Brauer, who was before United States Commissioner Betts on the charge of passing a counterfeit $1 bill, in change, with other good money, proved excellent character, and was discharged.

The New-York Presbytery (O. S.) yesterday concluded their deliberations and adjourned to meet again in April next. A great deal of routine business was disposed of.

John Murphy was before United States Commissioner Betts, charged with dealing in counterfeit compound interest Treasury notes and fractional currency. The case was adjourned till Saturday.

The Radical Republican Judiciary Convention last evening nominated Mr. John Sedgwick for Recorder, and Alex. W. Bradford for Surrogate.

The commencement of Bellevue Hospital College took place last evening. Addresses were made by Drs. Mott and Doremus.

The Congressional Committee for the investigation of frauds on the revenue, is now in session at the Astor House.

No cholera was reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday.

Gold advanced to 150⅞@151 yesterday, Exchange dull; Money easy; the Bonds of the United States firm, and the Railway speculation buoyant.

There was renewed activity in Cotton yesterday, and prices were decidedly firmer. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in; Flour, Wheat, Rye and Barley were cheaper; Corn and sound Oats rather firmer. Provisions were less sought after at irregular prices. Groceries were stiffly held, and were in fair request. Freights were quiet, with 497 vessels of all classes in port.

The Election News.

The latest advices from the States that held elections on Tuesday are more in favor of the Republican Party. According to the best light we can get it is safe to set down a gain of two Congressmen in Pennsylvania—Gen. Cake and John Covode in place of Myer Strouse and John L. Dawson. The majority for Gov. Geary is estimated from 15,000 to over 20,000; if it clears 19,000 it will do. The wild stories from the defeated side yesterday alarmed nobody.

In Ohio we cannot see any change in the Congressional delegation. The vote is pretty heavy, and the Republican majority runs up toward 50,000. In some of the one-sided districts the Democrats let things go by default.

Indiana promises something over 15,000 majority, but her Congressmen are as before. It is possible there may be one or two changes, but thus far the figures do not show that way.

Of course no one feels interested in Iowa—that State is of the jug-handle pattern, all on one side. She sends six Republican Congressmen, and her majority is whatever you please.

In Baltimore City yesterday there was a quiet and rather dull election. The vote was light, but the Republican candidate for mayor was elected by over 2,800 majority. The City Council is all the same way. The pro-Southern men do not seem to have voted to any considerable extent.

Nations in a Bad Way.—Spain is always in a bad way. Greece is always in a bad way. Turkey is always in a bad way. Mexico is always in a bad way. Nearly all the States of South America are always in a bad way. It is in every case the Government of the country which is at fault. The Bourbon who rules Spain is one of the worst Bourbons of the Bourbon race; and her Government is both dissolute and despotic. The Government of Greece is a very pitiful affair—poor and weak and always squabbling. The Government of Turkey is an embodiment of all the political vices, and in its administration it is as shamefully bad as it is possible to be. The Mexican Government has long been a wretched affair, incapable of performing the functions of Government, and incapable of maintaining itself. And the same may be said of almost all the Governments south of Mexico. The people of these countries have hard work before them to establish such Governments as will secure order, freedom and power; but there is no hope for their welfare until the work is done.

The Mexican Question Again.

The *Tribune* objects to our interference in the affairs of Mexico because it would sanction that of Napoleon—being urged by the same arguments and upon substantially the same ground. It is true that the absolute necessity of a stable government for Mexico, and the impossibility of securing it in any other way, may be urged in support of French intervention as well as American. But the *Tribune* can scarcely fail, nevertheless, to see a very broad difference between the two cases. If Mexico had been on the other side of the Atlantic, French intervention in her affairs would not have affected us in any way, and we should never have thought of protesting against it. Napoleon could have planted an empire there and maintained it by force, without in the least affecting our interests or our safety.

It was the fact that Mexico is an immediate neighbor—that institutions upon her soil hostile to ours must disturb our peace—that a strong foreign Power established there would menace our safety, and that the principles, interests and traditions of our Government alike require us not to tolerate such an enterprise, which led our people to protest, with complete unanimity, against French intervention in Mexico. In the hands of a strong Power like France, Mexico effectually controls the development and destiny of the United States. Having splendid seaports on both the Atlantic and Pacific seas, with possession of some of the best routes connecting the two, our naval ascendancy on the Western Continent would be open to constant dispute. Every consideration of safety and interest required us to guard against this danger.

The *Commercial* urges further against intervention that it is not required:

"For years we have had this '*putrid corpse*' by our side, and we have cultivated with it just such amiable and diplomatic relations as we have had with the nations supposed to be 'alive' and not in decay. We can continue to do so for years. *It is no matter of our concern whether Mexico is Republican or Imperial*, or whether her people live in amity with each other or are at blows. The spectacle is sad, and *our prospect of profitable trade is interrupted, but the case calls for no intervention.* We may have our wishes and our hopes, but the experiment of war is not to be thought of so long as our rights are not infringed upon."

This is not a very elevated view of international relations. Neither the interests nor the rights of any country can be limited by such petty considerations as are here put forward. We have an interest in the peace, order and prosperity of Mexico, and so has every other civilized Power that has commercial dealings with her. To some foreign Powers she owes large sums of money, and these Powers have a right to insist that her internal condition shall be such as will enable her to pay them. To all other nations she is under obligations which cannot be discharged in the midst of anarchy and disorder. Many of our citizens have interests there—commercial, mineral and industrial—which they have a right to be protected in cherishing. And if the people of Mexico cannot establish and maintain a government capable of giving this protection, and of discharging these obligations, they have a right to ask our aid, and it is our duty to afford it.

We believe our people and our Government will recognize this duty, and in case of necessity will be prepared to perform it.

The People's Verdict.

The verdict pronounced by the people of four States is merely the fullfilment of an expectation entertained by every man who has watched honestly the temper and purposes of the country. The boasting of the Democratic Press during the progress of the canvass has not misled anybody. They who now claim the Empire State for Hoffman confidently assigned Pennsylvania to Clymer, and predicted decisive Democratic gains in Ohio and Indiana. But these pretensions have never had sincere believers. And though the *World* yesterday attempted to divert attention from its failures as a prophet by casting general discredit upon telegraphic dispatches, there never was any good reason for doubting the result. It was as certain on Monday as it is to-day. Nor does it necessarily involve any very nice study of the details which have been received. The party statistician will deem it his duty to ponder every return—to compare the figures of this year with the figures of other years, and to study the causes of every change. The people, however, have little relish for these fine-drawn distinctions. Gains or losses here or there matter comparatively little to them. They have no taste for the casuistry that would convert defeat into victory, or for the philosophy that would suck consolation out of irretrievable disaster. The general result is all that concerns them. They know that Pennsylvania, which has been the theatre of one of the hottest contests ever known, has rejected the overtures of the Democracy, and has planted itself more firmly than ever on the side of the party represented by Congress. They know that Ohio and Indiana have contributed their quota toward the maintenance of Republican supremacy, and that Iowa has not wavered in the faith which made her Congressional delegation an unit in support of the Union Party. All else is, in the popular judgment, a matter of indifference. For it concludes, rightly and reasonably, that the impulses and convictions which on Tuesday impelled four States to follow the lead of Maine and Vermont, will as surely determine the contest in New-York, and in the States which have yet to pass judgment on the issues before them.

The one great result which has now been reached is the ratification by the people of the position assumed by Congress in relation to the President and the South. This has been the test to which every candidate, every platform, has been subjected. Shall the President be sustained in his plan for restoring the Union by the immediate admission of the Southern States to the Capitol? Or shall the recommendations of the President be repudiated, and the action of Congress endorsed? The question may have been more or less modified in particular localities, as in that represented by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, but as a rule this has been its shape—the President or Congress? The immediate admission of the South, or the exaction of preliminary conditions, embodied in the Constitutional Amendment? And the answer leaves room neither for equivocation nor doubt. It is overwhelmingly against the President—clearly, unmistakably, decisively in favor of Congress and its policy.

Seldom, indeed, has a contest been conducted with so exclusive reference to a single issue. True, the antecedents of candidates during the war have had much to do with the question of individual eligibility. Clymer has been consigned to private life because his sympathies and efforts were against the war for the Union, while Geary's were heroically in its support. But, after all, there have been few of the considerations which in ordinary times have entered into party controversy. The tariff, internal improvements, the currency, the foreign relations of the Government, have been discussed only incidentally. Everywhere the conditions of national unity and peace have formed the theme of debate, and the standard by which party nominations have been weighed and judged. Minor questions, therefore, cannot be pleaded in abatement of the account as it now stands. It is a settlement which can be altered only to be made more stringent. It is a declaration of the popular determination to exact from the South guarantees for the maintenance of the Union as the war has made it; a Union assuring national citizenship to black and white, assuring equality before the law, the just representation of the sections, and the inviolability of the loyal debt, and providing effectually against the future assumption of the rebel debts or claims. This is the sum and substance of Tuesday's verdict. Not negro suffrage—not confiscation—not harsh or vindictive penalties; but the plan of restoration dictated by Congress, and designed to be a final adjustment of our national difficulties.

It is too late to say that the popular verdict hardly comes up to the rigid constitutional standard. It would avail nothing now to argue that the Amendment, equitable and moderate though it be, ought not to be a condition of restoration. Equally useless were it to consider by what possible combinations and compromises the view for which we have contended might have acquired greater prominence and support. The people have been heard from, and from their decision our form of government provides no appeal. The South, if wise, will hearken and comply. And the President, if politic, will not refuse to listen to a verdict which specially concerns himself and the plan to which he is committed.

At least one source of apprehension has been removed. Had these elections ended adversely to Congress—had promises been held out of any considerable change in the complexion of that body—the idea of a second House, with the Southern representatives unconditionally admitted, might possibly have assumed dangerous dimensions. The proposition that a second Congress should be organized, and that the President should recognize the one favorable to his plan, might then have been more plausible. Fortunately this beginning of revolution has been obviated. Not the faintest pretext can now be found for impugning the validity of the Congressional decision, or for mooting the legitimacy of any other body. The people have taken care that this threatened peril shall not be heard of more. They have decreed, not only that Congress as it now is, faithfully represents their convictions and purposes, but that the Congress which will come after shall sustain substantially the same policy. Neither the South nor the President, then, has aught to expect from delay. The South must choose between prolonged exclusion, with the probability of more stringent terms, and the acceptance of the overture already submitted to them. The President must be content to see Congress push forward its new method of settlement, despite protestations and vetoes, or must frankly accept the verdict pronounced by the people who elected him, and use his opportunities to hasten restoration on the only basis that is practicable. He has stated his own case, and the people have refused to accept it. The part of statesmanship surely is to concede graciously and promptly to the popular requirements, and to exert the influence of the Executive in support of the compromise now tendered to the Southern States.

The Eastern Question.—It is quite possible that affairs in the East of Europe may quickly assume such an importance as to draw all Europe into its vortex. Napoleon, in his much talked of circular dispatch, wisely foresaw this, and refrained from making any allusion to it, preferring not to commit himself, and to keep himself free and unincumbered to exert the power of France in any direction that circumstances may require. Count Bismarck, in a speech delivered recently in the Prussian Chamber on the Government Loan Bill, was less reticent, and openly asserted that the complications in the East might demand the active interference of Prussia, and that the Government ought, therefore, be fortified with the necessary means and credit. The revolutionary spirit among the Greek subjects of Turkey is spreading. The Greek Government itself has issued a lengthy and elaborate memorandum to the three protecting Powers, France, Russia and England, recounting in detail all the hardships the Greeks have to endure under Mussulman rule. As we stated, when the news came several weeks ago through the cable of a battle lost by the Cretans against the Turks, that this fact would not end the struggle, but would probably prolong it, so the fact appears to be. Other sanguinary conflicts have taken place since, as will appear from the extracts we publish from our foreign files, with varying results. Should the numerous Greek inhabitants in Thessaly, Macedonia and Albania, incited, no doubt, by Russian emissaries, and relying upon the promises of aid from Russia, join the incipient movement of a union of all Greeks in one compact nationality, the "sick man" on the Bosphorus may well consider himself in a state of collapse, and may see his days draw to a close, unless his two former physicians, France and England, come again to his rescue with their effective pills of shrapnel and canister.

The strangest of all in this connection is, however, that we can hardly open a continental paper that speaks of this matter without finding the United States dragged in as an important factor in the eventual solution of this question. The fact that the *Miantonomoh* and her companion ships have been ordered to the Mediterranean, is commented on. The attitude of our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. E. Joy Morris, in claiming satisfaction for a pretended breach of consular privileges by a Mudir of Epirus, is taken as another indication, which, coupled with the reported desire of the American Government to acquire an island in the Ægean Sea, gives to continental writers clear proof of our determined attempt to interfere, in alliance with Russia, in this Eastern question. But we believe we can assure all those sensitive journalists of the fixed and unalterable conviction of the American people to let European affairs be settled by Europeans themselves, to their own liking or as their power and success, or even non-success, may enable to. All that we claim is that American affairs shall be settled by Americans, and that on this continent the people shall be left as severely alone as we propose to let Europe.

For Congress.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton announces herself as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. She publishes her card in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week, declaring herself to be in favor of "free speech, free press, free trade, and free *men*." Why she would restrict the freedom she advocates to the opposite sex, she does not explain. She desires a seat in the Fortieth Congress in order that she may have a "voice and vote for universal suffrage." We believe she has not yet received a nomination from any of the regular Conventions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Maretzek's First Night.—Brooklyn is the third city in the Union, if we may believe the geographies of the day and the census tables of the land, but if we may judge by facts, Brooklyn has shaken from her pious feet the clogs of third-rate-dom, and from the hour of 8 o'clock last night assumes a rank of first importance. The unhappy fate of our own gilded Academy has brought into very general notice a building which was wont to be known mainly by the managers of lecturing associations, the getters up of fancy fairs, the gallant committeemen of balldom, and the traveling agents of itinerant troupes. Probably, and, in point of fact, it is, the Brooklyn Academy of Music is at present the finest hall for musical performance or dramatic display in the country. Its acoustic properties are thoroughly excellent, its seats are well arranged, and its general fitness for its present uses is simply superior to that of any other in the five chief cities of the Union. In some prejudiced minds this statement may create a dismal desire for debate, a desire which is quite easily squelched by the fact that it is the only hall or building at present procurable, and under the circumstances pray let Brooklyn be made happy by the reflection. Mr. Maretzek, after the sudden downfall, or up burn, rather, of our New-York Academy, made immediate arrangements with the Brooklyn directors whereby he secured the Academy for an initial season of four consecutive nights, to be followed by the regular season at a later date. Last night was the first of the four representations, and a more successful occasion has never been witnessed there or elsewhere. The box-sheet was opened early last week, and an immediate competition arose between the inhabitants of the City of Churches and those who dwell in Manhattan as to who should have the first choice and the best seats. The result, strangely enough, placed the great bulk of the Brooklynites at the left and the majority of the New-Yorkers at the right, an arrangement which we may be permitted to trust is not at all typical of their relative positions at the last great day. The Academy is celebrated for the brilliancy of its audiences, the elegance of the toilettes there displayed, and the general atmosphere of refinement and culture that undeniably marks it as a peculiar place. But we doubt if either of the two cities has at any time, singly and alone, produced an audience which in point of elegance or general beauty could compare with this. Every seat in the house was filled, and the corridors and aisles and steps were lined and loaded with the holders of standee checks. The more familiar faces, whose inevitable presence made the boxes of our old Academy so cheerful, were there in great numbers, and the parquet afforded pleasant accommodation to a large numerical force of criticdom and professional note. Brooklyn, of course, did well. There were several reasons why this should be the case. In the first place, Miss Kellogg has a clientelle of great strength there, many of whom believe that she is the peculiar bird of America, the loveliest of its daughters, the chosen among its favorites. To do her honor is one of the chief ends of man and woman and child in Brooklyn, and to miss the night of her reappearance would be an offence long remembered at the festive board, and not lightly forgiven in the domestic circle; to see her, and extend to her the heartiest greeting, was one element which entered into the certain success of the performance. Then the *début* of Signor Ronconi, of whose marvelous comic power much was told and more written, was a trump card in the pack, and a cast of more than ordinary excellence was announced for the favorite opera of the last season—"Crispino e la Comare." These fortunate combinations, capped by the personal regard and interest felt in Mr. Maretzek and his determined fight with fate, were quite sufficient to insure an overwhelming attendance at the first performance, and, we are glad to add, to secure a most extraordinary patronage also for the rest of the season.

The curtain rose promptly at 8, Signor Torriani in the master's chair, an exceedingly strong orchestra in its place, and a most beautiful display throughout the house. The cast was as follows; *Annetta*, Miss Kellogg; *La Comare*, Miss Stockton; *Contino del Fiorio*, Signor Testa; *Crispino*, Signor Ronconi; *Mirabolano*, Signor Bellini; *Fabrizio*, Signor Antonucci; *Di Caparota*, Signor Banfi; *Bartolo*, Signor Reichardt.

To many who were present last evening the appearance of Signor Ronconi was an event which had been anticipated with anxiety, and even enthusiasm. His brief career at the Winter Garden some years since lingers pleasantly in the memory of all those who were fortunate enough to witness it. And these friends assisted valiantly last evening. A New-Yorker found himself almost in New-York, so numerous was the deputation from the west side of the City. When the curtain arose Signor Ronconi was seated at his bench. There was scarcely a person in the house who recognized him. It seemed improper even for the few who enjoyed the joke to make a demonstration where the actor so obviously wished it to be avoided. When the curtain descended on the act Signor Ronconi had completely won the affections of the house. Both he and Miss Kellogg were called before the curtain. Two ludicrously-large bouquets of flowers were handed on the stage. Signor Ronconi passed them gracefully to the wing, and then returning picked up a solitary bud that lay on the stage. The sarcasm—if it may be described by so harsh a word—took the house, and resulted in an *encore* of he scene.

Signor Ronconi's voice is about the same as it was ten years ago. With a buffo the voice is never a serious matter, so long as it expresses the intention of the mind, and this it does most effectively with Signor Ronconi. It is not possible to overrate the completeness with which this admirable artist constantly fills the scene. He never lacks an opportunity, and as in the bouquet matter, to which we have referred, it comes naturally to his hands, or is found in the passing event of the moment. We have an honest regard for Sig. Rovere, who was an excellent *Crispino*, and mention his name now not for invidious comparison, but to note the difference between two important impersonations. Sig. Rovere played the part with a sense of its truthfulness. He thought he was gifted with miraculous powers as a doctor. Sig. Ronconi plays it entirely different. From the commencement he chuckles at the mystification which the promise of the fairy has occasioned; and the struggle between a necessary composure and the desire to be gleeful is one of the most amusing traits of the representation. Sig. Ronconi's mobility of feature is simply extraordinary. With the exception of Burton, we have never had any actor on the stage who could in this respect excel or equal him. The impulse, too, is never mechanical. The *encores* last evening were never given in the original way, yet they were as heartily accepted as the first version. He never repeats himself; and this, after all, is the best criterion of an artist.

The general distribution last evening was in every way admirable—better than we have heretofore been called upon to note in this opera. We can hardly hope to hear the amusing trio of the third act better rendered than it was by Signors Bellini, Antonucci and Ronconi. Our favorite baritone and basso were received cordially by the audience. They merited every degree of appreciation, being thoroughly excellent. Signor Testa as the *Count* sang acceptably. He has a voice of pleasing quality, and manages it with fair skill. Miss Kellogg sang admirably and has rarely been heard to better advantage. The lady was in illhealth, but the house itself was an inspiration. The small but important part of the fairy was played gracefully by Miss Fanny Stockton, and the orchestra under the direction of Signor Torriani left nothing to be desired.

There are, then, several parties to be congratulated. First and foremost, Mr. Maretzek, toward whom the generous hand of an indulgent and appreciative public has been extended in this marked and significant manner. That he can fail to be encouraged by so signal a success is beyond the bounds of surmise; and indeed the only apprehension possible is that, elated by the unprecedented approval of popular, not to say golden rocks, he may plunge recklessly into a series of operatic extravagance that will swamp him, and turn the people mad with frenzy. Already the effect is perceptible on the rash youth of Brooklyn. They not only supply themselves and their intimates with season tickets, and indulge in the pleasant but expensive luxury of flowers, but, noting the elegance of a full-dress house, so far as the ladies are concerned, have given themselves up to the bewilderments and adornments of fashion. To-night, "Il Trovatore."

French Opera Comique.—The first performance of the French comic opera took place on Tuesday evening at the Theatre Francais. An excellent and picturesque work was selected for the occasion. It would be difficult, indeed, even in the extensive *répertoire* of the Opera Comique to find a more agreeable production than "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine." The story is gallant and dashing, and the music is in Halevy's happiest vein. The melodies are fluent and graceful; the combinations ingenious and effective, and the orchestration is thoroughly beautiful. The setting in every way is felicitous. Occasional traces prevail of the earlier works of the composer, but Halevy in "Les Mousquetaires" is by no means cumbrous, not even when borrowing from himself.

The artists introduced in the performance of this work were generally acceptable. In no particular instance did they exhibit qualities of the first order, but they were easy and pleasing. The two tenors, Messrs. Anthelme and De Surmont rival each other in the smallness of their voices and the valiant use of the *falsetto*—an accomplishment which requires equal bravery on the part of the singer and the listener. The necessity of resorting to this artificial voice is now only recognized on the French stage. It is certainly not impossible to sing the music of this opera from the chest, but the most moderate altitudes provoke in a French singer the desire to use the head voice. Let us hasten to add, however, that Messrs. Anthelme and De Surmont resort to this practice with judiciousness. Their voices are soft and pleasing, and as actors these gentlemen have not had their superiors on the operatic stage. Mlle. Maddie is an agreeable prima donna, of whom we have already had occasion to speak. She was ably supported by Mlle. Laurentis, a lady who, in addition to personal attractions of a high order, possesses a pleasing little voice, which she uses discreetly and acceptably. The characteristic of the French company is that every one possesses a pleasing little voice—the tiniest and nicest little voices ever heard in America. The music is imparted in a strictly confidential manner, but from lips that one listens to with attention. M. Veet, however, possesses an organ of some power and even quality; but the obstinacy with which he persists in singing out of tune is destructive of every kind of pleasure. The production of the opera was creditable to the management. The scenery was almost respectable, and the dresses were superb. Whether these things will be purchased by the American public at the very high price demanded by Messrs. Juignet & Drivet remains to be seen. There was but little enthusiasm on Tuesday night and by no means a crowded house. The performance, however, gave satisfaction. If not strong it was at least even and encouraging. The orchestra, under the direction of M. Predigam, was admirable and the chorus good.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

THE REPORTED SALES OF FLORIDA NEGROES IN CUBA—OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Vice-Consul Savage, under date of Havana, Sept. 27, in a letter to Secretary Seward, says: "Some two months ago I was confidentially advised of the existence of a lot of negroes upon a key in the neighborhood of Bahia Honda, which had been offered to a planter having a plantation bordering on the sea, with an anchorage, at the rates of 20 and 22 ounces per head. At a later day I learned the name of the planter, who had been written to by his overseer, asking him if he was willing to purchase the negroes, speaking the English language, that had been offered for sale to him (the owner) at a low rate, provided they were conveyed to the plantation at the purchaser's risk, which proposition was rejected. This information came to me through the planter's own friends. As rumors had been current for some time of attempts made to abduct freedmen from Florida and Louisiana—rumors which had been sufficiently entitled to credit to engage the attention of the Government—I apprehended that the negroes referred to might be from our Southern States, who were kept in concealment on some out-of-the-way key for the purpose of running them into the island, and reducing them to slavery notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of such a scheme being carried into effect and successful execution. I made further investigations and succeeded in ascertaining the name of the party said to have offered the negroes for sale to the planter's overseer. I then concluded to select a couple of competent and reliable persons to send to the spot with instructions to visit the keys in the neighborhood and the surrounding plantations, and find out if the information given me was founded on fact. On Saturday before last the persons employed by me proceeded to Bahia Honda. They have a thorough knowledge of the ground, and possess all the qualifications required for the undertaking. And on their return, day before yesterday, they reported that after a thorough investigation and search among the keys as far as the "Alacranes," they could not ascertain anything corroborative of the report respecting negroes from the United States or elsewhere having been landed in those ports within the last two or three months, although they did learn of a hermaphrodite brig of a suspicious character having been some seven weeks since two whole days off the keys, and which suddenly disappeared. They also found on the Key Ynez de Zoto a large cauldron and other objects which evidently indicated that they had been used by slavers, but from their rusty state it was evident that they had been a long time on the Key. A report has reached this office of suspicion entertained by the authorities at Key West against the schooner *De Soto* having taken 60 negroes in Florida to land them in Cuba. The report is devoid of foundation, inasmuch as that vessel arrived some days ago at Cardenas with a full cargo of lumber from Pensacola."

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

The pardons of the following persons have been ordered by the President: James W. Addison, convicted at the March term, 1866, of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, of stealing letters from the Post-office, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. J. R. Rickoly, convicted at the December term, 1865, of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New-York, of presenting for payment false and fraudulent vouchers of the United States, and sentenced to one years' imprisonment.

JOSEPH E. DAVIS' PROPERTY TO BE RESTORED TO HIM.

The President having under date of March 28, 1866, granted a pardon to Joseph E. Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, Major-Gen. Howard has ordered that possession of his property be given him at the expiration of the present lease thereon, Jan. 1, prox. Such portion of the rents of the property as accrue after the date of the pardon will be paid to him, amounting to about $20,000. Various incorrect statements have been made in regard to this matter, but these are the facts.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: John B. Bass, Quincy, Mass.; Levi Darbee, Williamsburgh, N. Y.; Geo. H. Quarterman, Flushing, N. Y.; Mathew P. Welsh, Chambersburgh, Penn.; C. B. Davis, Milton, Penn.; Henry Quilman, Norristown, Penn.; David H. Missoiner, Pottstown, Penn.; William H. Harper, Lima, Ohio; William H. Woodron, Hillsboro, Ohio; F. H. Stevens, St. Joseph, Mich.; James Monroe, Marshal, Mich.; Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Samuel M. Graham, Delphi, Ind.; James F. Copp, Rock Island, Ill.; Benjamin A. Griffith, Monmouth, Ill.; Joliet Kinsball, Elgin, Ill.; Everson L. Fuyman, Macomb, Ill.; W. P. Cook, Genesso, Ill.; Henry L. Weeks, Lockport, Ill.; John E. Page, Marshalltown, Iowa; Henry Bertram, Watertown, Wis.; Isaac W. Webster, Konosha, Wis.; Craig B. Beebee, Beverdam, Wis.

REVENUE OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The following Internal Revenue officers have been appointed to-day: Anthony Pickles, Assessor, Second District, New-Jersey; James G. Knight, Assessor, Third District, Wisconsin; Jesse J. Alexander, Collector, Seventh District, Indiana.

ATTENDANCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The attendance of visitors at the White House to-day was somewhat less than usual, though a considerable number of applicants for interviews with the President remained til a late hour. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General called upon the President in the morning.

NAVAL.

The United States steamer *Winooski* was here last week and sailed Monday on a cruise. The Navy Department has received information from Commodore Lanman, under date of Charleston, Oct. 7, that in view of the succession of severe gales, he deemed it proper to send the steamer *Tacony* on a short cruise in the Gulf Stream in the hope of being able to render assistance should any disasters occur.

PUBLIC LANDS SOLD.

During the past month 26,671 acres of the public lands were disposed of at the following designated local offices: Humboldt, Kansas, 5,549 acres; Falls of St. Croix, 1,042; Brownsville, Nebraska, 11,089; Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 4,525; Sioux City, Iowa, 4,666 acres.

FLEET CAPTAIN OF THE NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Commander Joseph P. Sanford has been appointed Fleet Captain of the North Pacific Squadron.

THUNDER STORM.

A heavy fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, commenced here about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and continued until 9 o'clock to-night, when the storm abated.

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON EXPORTS FROM CUBA.

Vice-Consul-General Savage, under date of Havana, Sept. 27, informs Secretary Seward that the royal order of Aug. 22, suspending for six months the payment of duties upon exports from the Island of Cuba, was published for the first time, by order of the Governor-General, in the official gazette of Havana of the 25th ult., from and after which time the decree takes effect.

THE COLLECTION OF BOUNTIES.

The following opinion of the Attorney-General was received by the Secretary of War yesterday:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have considered the question which you have referred to me, on the point whether the Secretary of War has legal authority to exclude authorized attorneys and agents from collecting bounties, and whether the presentation of claims and payments are to be made by and to the claimants in person. I understand these questions to arise upon the late act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, granting additional bounties, and upon the rules and regulations presented by the Secretary of War under the fifteenth section of that act. Upon a careful examination of all the sections of that act, which provides for the additional bounty, I find no provision which requires the claimant to present his claim in person, or that requires the payment to be made to the claimant in person. Certainly there are no express provisions to that effect, and there is nothing from which it can be implied. It is true the language is that the soldier, or in certain cases his widow, minor children or parents, shall be paid the additional bounty; and that when application is made by any soldier for such bounty, &c., I do not infer an intention from the use of this language to require the soldier to make his application in person or to receive the bounty in person, nor can I find any policy of the Government which in these or similar cases forbids the usual and convenient right of substituting an agent or attorney. The same language which would require the soldier to make the application and collect the bounty in person is applied to his minor children, and if we hold it to be a matter requiring the personal attention and action of the soldier, we must inevitably apply the same rule to the infant children. But these can only act by the agency of others, such as guardians, executors and administrators, and are incompetent to act for themselves. To construe this language so as to require their personal intervention would defeat the bounty intended for them until they should become *sui juris*. Wherever the right to be asserted or recovered does not from its very nature require the actual personal intervention of the claimant, the right of substitution necessarily prevails. This right is valuable, and often absolutely necessary, and it seems to me that its denial in the matter of claims for bounties would in many cases totally defeat the claimant and in nearly all cases lead to great expense and delay. The bounty given by this act is not given to each soldier by name in the way of an absolute gift, where nothing is to be done but only to claim and receive it, but the persons who claim must prove their claims, and must exactly conform to various forms and regulations before they can touch the money. The pursuit of a right to bounty is well called a claim, and might as well be called a suit. It is a right that is not acknowledged, as of course it must be established by proof made according to certain forms, and finally be adjudicated and allowed or rejected. It is very analogous to a claim made in a Court of law, especially to that class of suits which are *ex parte*, and in general may just as much require the intervention of an attorney. It is certain that if this act should be construed so as to require every soldier and every child of a soldier to make the claim in person and collect the money in person, comparatively few could avail themselves of the bounty of the Government. Before I could consent to put such a construction upon this act I should require the clearest evidence that it was the intention of Congress. I find no evidence of that intention in this act, either expressed or so much as implied; nor is there any public policy from which such an intervention can be inferred. The statutes of the United States recognize such a class of persons as claim agents, who prosecute claims against the Government and pay a license under the Revenue Act. Their fees are in some cases regulated by statute; they are required to take an oath of loyalty to the Government, and are punishable for frauds committed in the prosecution of claims. Furthermore, as to all claims against the United States, whether allowed by special acts of Congress, or arising under general laws or treaties, express provision is made for the payment of the claim to an attorney and direction given as to the manner in which the warrant of attorney is to be executed. Under the general act passed in 1846, and since amended, and now in force, every claim against the Government may be prosecuted and collected by an attorney or claim agent, and any one who pays the license as such claim agent, except only officers of the Government, persons employed in the executive departments and members of Congress. I find, also, that by a joint resolution passed on the 20th of July, 1866, in relation to bounties and pensions to colored soldiers, the intervention of claim agents, who apply for and collect these claims, is specially regulated, and the agent is required to make affidavit that he has no interest in the bounty beyond the fees for the collection of the same. So far, therefore, as the public policy is concerned, it seems clear that by regulating the business and deriving a revenue from its existence as well as by express recognition the intervention of claim agents is deemed lawful and expedient. I am, therefore, of opinion that you have no legal authority to exclude authorized attorneys and agents from collecting bounties, and that in the presentation and payment of claims the claimant may act by attorney. I see nothing in the rules and regulations prescribed for the payment of these bounties which excludes the intervention of attorneys; they are silent on the subject. The form of affidavit prescribed to be made by the soldier and referred to in the rules contains the clause: "And he desires all communications concerning this claim to be sent to him." This is no part of the oath, but only a request for the convenience of the soldier in the matter of correspondence, and is subject to change by another subsequent request, even as to correspondence, and is not at all inconsistent with a special delegation to an Attorney of power to present and collect the claims. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General.

CANADA.

Proposed Fortifications—The Sixty-first British Regulars Ordered to Bermuda.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The party of Royal Engineers that lately arrived here are now inspecting the country, to decide on the feasibility of erecting fortifications.

The Sixty-first British Regulars had no sooner disembarked at Quebec than orders were received to send them immediately to Bermuda.

A Russian commissioner is here examing the working of municipal institutions in Canada.

Arlington Mill Burned.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Arlington Mills, in Lawrence, near the Methuen line, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The mills were used mainly for the manufacture of woolen goods, and employed about 150 hands. They were insured for $125,000, of which $72,000 was in Boston offices, and the remainder in Providence, Hartford, Worcester and New-York offices. The insurance about covers the loss.

Fire—Tornado.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The fire at Holbrook's tobacco factory last night, resulted less disastrously than was apprehended. The damage was slight and confined to the building; the stock was all saved.

The tornado at Franklin, Ind., yesterday demolished twenty-six buildings. One person was killed and two others were fatally injured.

Superintendent of the State Inebriate Asylum Appointed.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

At a meeting of the trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum, held here yesterday, Dr. J. Edward Turner was unanimously appointed Superintendent, and the management of the affairs of the institution placed in his hands until the next meeting of the Board.

THE STATE ELECTIONS

Further and More Complete Returns from Pennsylvania.

Singular Stories from the Democratic Committee.

They Affect to Know of Congressional Gains.

The Facts Most Decidedly the Other Way.

Gen. Geary's Majority Likely to be Nearly 20,000.

Almost Certain Gain of Two Republican Congressmen.

The Returns from Ohio Indicate 50,000 Majority.

Indiana Comes Up to About 15,000.

Iowa, the Vermont of the West, All One Way.

THE RETURNS AS RECEIVED.

Explanatory Note.

[We necessarily give the various dispatches as they reach us. But readers will note that they are of all complexions, evidently in many cases colored according to the wishes, rather than the knowledge of the authors. The affected incredulity of certain parties as to the Pennsylvania results would be amusing, were it not so absurdly foolish. If the authors of such reports suppose their stuff will have the effect of relieving the losing party from pending bets, or make opportunities for "hedging," they are decidedly mistaken. The manly way would be to own up, squarely and fairly, and have done with their palpable nonsense.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

Returns Received on Wednesday—Republican Majority for Governor Upward of 16,000—The Congressional Contest—Gain of Two Republican Members.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Agent of the Associated Press estimates GEARY'S majority in the State at ten thousand.

JOHN W. FORNEY estimates it at fifteen thousand, and others higher.

Democrat Re-elected in the Twelfth District.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

In the Twelfth Congressional District DENNISON, Democrat, is reëlected to Congress. His election is to be contested.

The Republicans lose the late Senator in the First District.

In the Fifth Congressional District TAYLOR, Republican, is elected.

Tenth Congressional District—A Republican Gain—Probable Election of John Covode (Republican) in the Twenty-first District—State Majority from 18,000 to 20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

FORNEY'S *Press* has received late dispatches, dated this morning, indicating the election of CAKE (Republican) in the Tenth Congressional District by about 500 majority, and also the possible election of COVODE (Republican) in the Twenty-first Congressional District, Indiana County giving him 2,200 majority.

These dispatches to the *Press* estimate that the Congressional delegation will stand eighteen Republicans to six Democrats, and that GEARY will be elected Governor by 18,000 majority—possibly 20,000.

Quite Another Story—Democratic Assurance—They Give Up the Governor, but Insist on Immense Gains—They Say Covode is Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Democratic State General Committee have received dispatches which indicate an entirely different result.

Their estimate of the majority of GEARY is 5,000, with the prospect that it will be reduced.

Their returns from the Twenty-first Congressional District indicate the election of WEIR, Democrat, over COVODE, Republican, by the following vote: Indiana County, 2,200 Republican majority. Fayette County, 1,100 Democratic majority; Westmoreland, 1,400 Democratic majority, certain.

The Democratic Committee also report the Tenth Congressional District very close, with the possibility of the election of Dr. GLONINGER, Democrat.

Dispatches received by the Democratic Committee from the Twentieth Congressional District say that CLYMER is defeated by 1,000 majority—a gain of 1,127 on LINCOLN'S vote.

"What Do They in the North?"—Anxiety to Hear from the Northern Tier, Especially the Great Strongholds of Republicanism.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The greatest anxiety is expressed to hear from the northern tier of Counties, and especially Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna.

Washington County indicates a Democratic gain on MCCLELLAN'S vote of 250.

Elk County gives 500 majority for CLYMER—a gain of 13.

The *Evening Bulletin* estimates that GEARY'S majority in the State will be about 17,800.

The Majority in Dauphin County.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

From returns now in, it is estimated that Dauphin County will give GEARY a majority of 1,300.

News from the Western Part of the State—Covode Elected.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Lawrence County gives a Republican majority of 2,060, with all the districts heard from.

COVODE is certainly elected by about 350 majority. Westmoreland County gives a Democratic majority of about 1,000, and Fayette County a Democratic majority of 900; which is overcome by Indiana County giving COVODE a majority of 2,250.

The Tenth District—Democratic Claims and Concessions.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Democrats claim the election of Dr. GLONINGER, Democrat, over Col. CAKE, in the Tenth (Schuylkill and Lebanon) Congressional District, and estimate GEARY'S majority in the State at from 6,000 to 10,000.

The Results in Old Berks County—Clymer's Home Town Votes for Geary.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Returns from forty-five out of fifty-four districts of Berks County indicate a total Democratic majority in the county of 6,100. The City of Reading gives a majority of 15 for Gen. GEARY.

Speech of Gen. Geary to the "Boys in Blue," at Harrisburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

FORNEY'S *Press* publishes a speech made by Gen. GEARY at Harrisburgh to the "Boys in Blue," in honor of the Radical victory in the State, in which he says:

"It permanently establishes these facts: That the Government of the United States is vested in the American people and in their representatives in Congress assembled, and not in a corrupt Executive. That cruel and revengeful traitors, defeated in battle, shall not be restored to citizenship to ruin the country they attempted to destroy. That when our forefathers declared man capable of self-government they rejected the heresy of human Slavery, and pledged equal political rights to all their successors. That hereafter the citizen represented in the State and National Legislatures must be clothed with the rights of citizenship. That all the agencies of the Government, civil and military, must be perseveringly and sternly exercised to protect, vindicate, and if needs be, avenge our oppressed brothers in the South against the savage persecutions of rebels, who are still so impenitent and defiant that even ANDREW JOHNSON fears to pardon them. Having fortified these great truths against all future dangers, it is for us of Pennsylvania to maintain the forward position we have so proudly and gloriously won. The attempt to restore the traitors of the South and to revive the Copperheads of the North has proved to be a galvanism so brief that the failure has consigned both to a deeper depth and to a darker grave than that they occupied before."

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ABOUT 50,000.

Probably no Change in the Complexion of the Congressional Delegation—Republican Losses in Cities and Gains in the Country.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The total vote in this city yesterday foots up over 29,000, which exceeds by 3,000 any previous vote.

EGGLESTON'S majority, in the First Congressional District, over PENDLETON, is about 900. In 1864, EGGLESTON'S majority was 2,403.

In the Second Congressional District the majority of HAYES, Republican, is 2,600.

The Republican majority in the State, it is estimated, will be about 50,000.

The vote for the purchase of the gas works by the city was overwhelmingly in favor of the purchase.

INDIANA.

ABOUT FIFTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY.

No Apparent Change in the Congressional Delegation—Tolerably Heavy Vote Polled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Fuller returns from the northern part of the State, received this afternoon, show large Union gains. From the best estimates that can be made, the Union majority in the State will be 15,000. The following Congressmen are elected:

First District, NIBLACK, Democrat, majority 2,000.
Second District, KERR, Democrat, majority 1,977.
Third District, HUNTER, Union, majority 500.
Fourth District, HOLMAN, Democrat, majority 300 to 500.
Fifth District, JULIAN, Republican, majority 600.
Sixth District, COBURN, Republican, majority 2,200.
Seventh District, WASHBURNE, Union, majority 500.
Eighth District, ORTH, Union, majority 300.
Ninth District, COLFAX, Union, majority 2,000.
Tenth District, WILLIAMS, Union, majority 2,000.
Eleventh District, SHANKS, Union, majority 2,000.

The Republicans claim two-thirds of the Legislature.

Indianapolis city and county give a Republican majority of 1,300. In 1865 they gave MORTON, for Governor, 6,000 majority.

HUGHES, Republican, is elected to the Legislature in Marion County, which is a gain.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The returns come in very slowly, and are exceedingly incomplete.

The State is generally conceded to the Republicans by about 15,000 majority.

The Sixth (Indianapolis) Congressional District gives COBURN, Republican, a majority of 2,500, which is a Democratic gain of over 5,000 on the vote of 1864.

In the Second Congressional District the election of KERR, Democrat, is conceded.

The Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts are still in doubt.

The Republicans claim eight Congressmen and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Union Majority about Fifteen Thousand.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Returns this morning indicate that the Union majority in the State is about fifteen thousand majority of both branches of the Legislature, with eight and possibly ten Congressmen.

Rejoicings Over the Result of the Recent State Elections.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Douglas Battery of this city are firing a salute in honor of the Republican Union victories throughout the country.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Union Republicans of this city fired one hundred guns this afternoon, in honor of the victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Union Republicans fired one hundred guns at noon to-day, over the result of the State elections yesterday.

RESULT ON CONGRESS.

Pennsylvania.

	1864.	1866.
1.	*Samuel J. Randall*	*Samuel J. Randall.*
2.	Charles O'Neill	Charles O'Neill.
3.	Leonard Myers	Leonard Myers.
4.	William D. Kelley	William D. Kelley.
5.	M. Russell Thayer	Caleb N. Taylor.
6.	*B. Markley Boyer*	*B. Markley Boyer.*
7.	John M. Broomall	John M. Broomall.
8.	*Sydenham E. Ancona*	*J. Lawrence Getz.*
9.	Thaddeus Stevens	Thaddeus Stevens.
10.	*Myer Strouse*	Henry L. Cake.
11.	*Philip Johnson*	*Daniel M. Van Auken.*
12.	*Charles Denison*	*Charles Denison.*
13.	Ulysses Mercur	Ulysses Mercur.
14.	George F. Miller	George F. Miller.
15.	*Adam J. Glossbrenner*	*A. J. Glossbrenner.*
16.	William H. Koontz	William H. Koontz.
17.	Abram A. Barker	Daniel J. Morrell.
18.	Stephen F. Wilson	Stephen F. Wilson.
19.	Glenne W. Schepfield	Glenne W. Schepfield.
20.	Charles V. Culver	Darwin A. Finney.
21.	*John L. Dawson*	John Covode.
22.	James K. Moorhead	James K. Moorhead.
23.	Thomas Williams	Thomas Williams.
24.	George N. Lawrence	George N. Lawrence.
	Repub. 16; Dem. 8.	Repub. 18; Dem. 6.

Ohio.

	1864.	1866.
1.	Benj. Eggleston	Benj. Eggleston.
2.	Rutherford B. Hayes	Rutherford B. Hayes.
3.	Robert C. Schenck	Robert C. Schenck.
4.	William Lawrence	William Lawrence.
5.	*F. C. Le Blonde*	*William Mungen.*
6.	Reader W. Clarke	Reader W. Clarke.
7.	Sam. Shellabarger	Sam. Shellabarger.
8.	James R. Hubbell	Charles S. Hamilton.
9.	Ralph P. Buckland	Ralph P. Buckland.
10.	James M. Ashley	James M. Ashley.
11.	Hezekiah S. Bundy	John T. Wilson.
12.	*William E. Finch*	*Peter Van Trump.*
13.	Columbus Delano	Columbus Delano.
14.	Martin Welker	Martin Welker.
15.	Tobias E. Plants	Tobias A. Plants.
16.	John A. Bingham	John A. Bingham.
17.	Ephraim R. Eckley	Ephraim R. Eckley.
18.	Rufus P. Spalding	Rufus P. Spalding.
19.	James Garfield	James A. Garfield.
	Rep., 17; *Dem.*, 2.	*Rep.*, 17; *Dem.*, 2.

Indiana.

	1864.	1866.
1.	*Wm. E. Niblack*	*Wm. E. Niblach.*
2.	*Michael C. Kerr*	*Michael C. Kerr.*
3.	Ralph Hill	Merton C. Hunter.
4.	John H. Tarquhan	*William S. Holman.*
5.	George W. Julian	George W. Julian.
6.	Ebenezer Dumont	John Coburn.
7.	*Dan. C. Voorhees*	Solomon Claypool.
8.	Godlove S. Orth	Godlove S. Orth.
9.	Schuyler Colfax	Schuyler Colfax.
10.	Joseph H. Defrees	Wm. Williams.
11.	Thos. W. Stillwell	John P. C. Shanks.
	Rep., 8; Dem., 3.	Rep., 8; Dem., 3.

Iowa.

	1864.	1866.
1.	James F. Wilson	James T. Wilson.
2.	Hiram Price	Hiram Price.
3.	Wm. B. Allison	Wm. B. Allison.
4.	Josiah B. Grindell	Wm. Loughridge.
5.	John A. Kasson	Granville M. Dodge.
6.	Asabel W. Hubbard	Asabel W. Hubbard.
	Rep., 6; Dem., 0.	Rep., 6; Dem., 0.

Recapitulation.

	Republicans. 1864	Republicans. 1866	Democrats. 1864	Democrats. 1866
Pennsylvania	16	18	8	6
Ohio	17	17	2	2
Indiana	8	8	3	3
Iowa	6	6	..	..
Total	47	49	13	11

Clear Republican gain of two members.

BALTIMORE ELECTION.

Election of a Republican Mayor by Nearly 3,000 Majority—Very Light Voting—City Council all Republican.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Mr. CHAPMAN, Republican, for Mayor, has 2,840 majority. The entire Republican City Council ticket was elected. The vote was very light, and controlled by the original registration list.

Nominations for Congress.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK for Congress by acclamation.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Republican Convention in the Seventh Congressional District to-day nominated Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL for reëlection to Congress by acclamation.

CITY CORRUPTION.

Charges Against the Street Commissioner, Charles G. Cornell.

The Citizens' Association Commence Work in Earnest.

How Our Streets, Piers and Wharves are Attended to.

Laborers Hired for Their Votes—What Becomes of the Taxes.

The Citizens' Association of this City yesterday, through its attorney, JOSEPH F. DAILY, Esq., presented to His Excellency, Gov. FENTON, charges and specifications against Mr. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner, for the purpose of securing his removal. Seventeen distinct charges and specifications are made, embracing "malfeasance and malversation in office, abuse of official power, prostitution of his office," &c. The document would make, with all its technicalities and legal repetitions, about five columns of the TIMES. Below will be found the substance of the accusations.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.

The first charge and specification sets forth that in 1864 the Common Council directed Mr. CORNELL, as Street Commissioner, to grade and work Eighth-avenue as a county road from One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street. The Legislature of that year appropriated for this purpose the sum of $20,000, and in the following year $15,000 additional. This sum was collected by taxation and placed in the hands of the City Chamberlain, to be disbursed by the Comptroller upon requisitions and vouchers to be issued by the Street Commissioner for work actually done in accordance with the ordinance of the Common Council. The charge then relates that "the said CORNELL, as such Street Commissioner, falsely, fraudulently, willfully and corruptly issued his requisitions and vouchers to said Comptroller for various sums, amounting to the sum of $43,302, upon the false and fraudulent claim and pretence that such sum had been lawfully and truly incurred" in grading and working Eighth-avenue; that in accordance with these requisitions and vouchers the Comptroller drew the money. The work claimed to have been done by the Commissioner in incurring this expense was as follows:

For surveying said work in 1864	$247 84
For inspecting said work in 1864	152 50
For surveying said work in 1865	50 00
For inspecting said work in 1865	777 50
For placing on and using in and about said work in 1865, 51,600 cubic yards of solid filling	42,075 00
Total	$43,302 84

The charge then asserts that Eighth-avenue only exists now as a road from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street; that not ten yards of solid filling were placed thereon; that on a portion of the line of the road there is a morass, which the Commissioner had caused to be partially filled up, but that more than 21,000 cubic yards of filling of all kinds were used, and that no other filling was used in any other portion of the road. Mr. CORNELL is therefore charged with having drawn his requisition for 30,000 cubic yards of solid filling more than was used, thereby causing "the sum of $22,500 to be drawn from the public treasury," on pretence of paying for this work which never was done. Further, that the work on Eighth-avenue has been "unwarrantably delayed and retarded by said CHARLES G. CORNELL for his own or for other persons corrupt and fraudulent purposes, and for a pretext for corruptly spending the public money."

THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

The second charge and specification relates to work done on the King's Bridge Road. It sets forth that in the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 the sum of $221,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of keeping in repair the streets and avenues of the City; that Mr. CORNELL, as Street Commissioner, falsely, fraudulently, wilfully and corruptly issued his requisition and vouchers to the Comptroller for various sums, amounting to $23,522 99, upon the false and fraudulent pretence that said sums had been lawfully and truly incurred in and about the keeping of said King's Bridge Road, in repair during the years 1863-4-5," thereby inducing that officer to draw that sum from the City Chamberlain. The charge further states "in truth work and material to the value of $12,000, and no more, have been put upon the said road during the said three years" by the Street Commissioner. Thus the sum of $10,522 97 was drawn from the public money for work never done, which "was fraudulently converted by said CORNELL to his own or other improper use."

THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.

The third charge relates that during the years 1863-4-5 Mr. CORNELL issued his requisitions and vouchers, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $100,262 87, "upon the false and fraudulent claim and pretence that said sum had been incurred in and about the keeping of Bloomingdale road in repair during said years," "whereas, in truth, work and materials to the amount of $25,000, and no more, had been put upon said road" during that period. That thus "the said CORNELL, falsely, fraudulently, wilfully and corruptly caused to be drawn from and paid out of the said public moneys, the sum of $75,262 87 for material and work which had never been furnished." The charge further states that the sum of $8,500 per year is sufficient to keep the Bloomingdale road in the best condition throughout its entire length, and that in "expending the aforesaid sums the said CORNELL wilfully and corruptly wasted the public moneys for the purpose of enriching himself or his friends."

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The fourth charge sets forth that for the years 1863-4 there was in the hands of the City Chamberlain, subject to the order of the Street Commissioner, for supplying and cleaning the public offices of the City, the sum of $134,155 50, and that said sum was more than ample for the purpose; but that during said years Mr. CORNELL "wrongfully, willfully, corruptly and fraudulently, and in violation of the charter of the City of New-York, and of his duties as such Street Commissioner—no appropriation having been made therefor—incurred expenses for alleged supplying and cleaning such public offices in said years amounting to about $30,800, in addition to the aforesaid sum of $135,381 87," and in excess of all appropriations for such purposes.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABORERS.

The fifth charge relates to the unauthorized employment, in 1863, of a large number of laborers to work upon the streets, for whose payment no provision had been made. The sum of $90,985 26 had been placed in the hands of the City Chamberlain to meet expenses incurred in repairing the roads, but after this sum was expended Mr. CORNELL, as is charged in this document, "wrongfully, fraudulently, and unlawfully incurred, as such Street Commissioner, liabilities, expenses, and obligations in and about keeping the said roads and avenues in repair, for the said year, amounting to about the sum of $12,330 07 in excess of the sum appropriated for such purpose." This is alleged to have been in violation of the charter of the City, which prohibits the incurring of any liabilities by any public officer for which no appropriation has been made. This sum of $12,330 07 was subsequently collected from the City, after much litigation. The charge says "such willful and corrupt act on the part of said Street Commissioner was a fraud upon the public treasury of the City."

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The sixth charge relates that CHARLES G. CORNELL, as Street Commissioner in the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, "in violation of the law of the State of New-York, and of his official duties as such Street Commissioner, without the authority or sanction of the Common Council of said City, willfully and corruptly neglected to authorize for proposals for supplying the Corporation with stationery and blank books for said years respectively, and to make a contract, as required by law, but willfully and corruptly purchased, or pretended to purchase, during the said years for the use of the Corporation, large amounts of stationary and blank books at exorbitant rates, for which the Street Commissioner falsely, frauduleny, wilfully and corruply issued his requisitions and vouchers upon the Comptroller, and caused and induced him, the said Comptroller to draw his warrants for the amount, $110,018 05, for the said alleged supplies of stationary and blank books upon the said Chamberlain, who paid such warrants out of the public money."

WORK WITHOUT CONTRACTS.

In the seventh charge Mr. CONNELL is charged with having violated the City charter in giving out work upon the streets of the City without having advertised for proposals, as is required by law, or having offered the work for competition. Laborers were employed and material were purchased by him, as is alleged, at exhorbitant prices. To meet these expenses he, in the years 1863, -64, -65, drew requisition upon the Comptroller for $238,358 97, whereby the City Chamberlain was induced to pay said sum.

PROSTITUTION OF OFFICE.

Charge eighth says that CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner, did, in 1863-4-5, "fraudulently, unlawfully, knowingly, wilfully and corruptingly, and with intent, corruptly and unlawfully, to enrich himself or his friends and associates, and to influence improperly the elections to charter offices of certain of his friends and associates, and to secure votes and voters to that end employ many more workmen and laborers in and about repairing and keeping in repair the public roads than are necessary for keeping, and pay, or cause to be paid such workmen out of the public treasury of said City, and by his aforesaid acts rendered the said City liable to pay such workmen, who, in many cases, sued the city and obtained judgment."

RETAINING IN OFFICE WM. M. TWEED.

That there was and is an office in the said Street Department of said city called the office of Deputy Street Commissioner, the appointment and removal of the incumbent of which was vested in the Street Commissioner: that the said CHARLES B. CORNELL, upon entering in office as Street Commissioner, thereupon appointed as such Deputy Street Commissioner one WILLIAM M. TWEED, and thence hitherto has retained him in such office; that said TWEED was then and is now a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and was during the year 1863 a member of two committees of said Board of Supervisors, to wit: the Committee on the building of the new Courthouse and the Committee on County Offices, two of the most important Committees of said Boards, and in the year 1864 said TWEED was President of said Boards of Supeavisors and a member of the Committee on volunteering said Boards, one of the most important Committees of said Boards, and in the year 1865 said TWEED was President of said Boards, that the office of member of said Committees and the office of President of the said Boards of Supervisors of the County of New-York, if the duties thereof are only performed, are sufficiently engrossing to occupy the time of one person. That said TWEED, during said years 1863, 1864 and 1865 and 1866, has been in business as a practicing lawyer in the City of New-York, and as a referee of the Supreme Court in matters referred to him for examination and decision; and in performing the duties of such business as lawyer and referee, was necessarily absent from the office of Deputy Street Commissioner repeatedly and for long periods, the duties of referee being in the highest degree engrossing and important, such referee exercising the power of Judge in deciding between suitors and civil litigations; and during said years said TWEED has also been acting repeatedly by appointment of the Supreme Court as a Commissioner, upon commissions for opening streets in said City, the duty of which Commission are important and engrossing, and include the adjudication on taxing of private property for public streets and the estimating and awarding of damages and compensation upon such street openings; that the two latter pursuits of said TWEED have yielded, and do yield him a vast income each year; that the said TWEED receive the sum of $7,500 for his services as such Deputy Street Commissioner, being a salary equal to that of the said CHARLES C. CORNELL as such Street Commissioner, and also the sum of $2,000 for his salary as Supervisor aforesaid; that the holding by said TWEED the office of Deputy Street Commissioner, while he holds and exercises the aforesaid several offices, and is occupied with said other pursuits, is a fraud upon the people and Treasury of said City and County; that there is no necessity for such an office as Deputy Street Commissioner, and the holding thereof by said TWEED is a pretence and deceit whereby he receives a large salary without earning the same. All of which the said CORNELL well knows; but the holding of said office of Deputy Street Commissiyner by said TWEED is in pursuance of a corrupt agreement and understanding between said TWEED and said CORNELL, and that the action of said CORNELL in keeping said TWEED in such office of Deputy Street Commissioner has been and is had and done while the said CORNELL well knew all and singular the matters aforesaid; was and is a fraud upon the said City and the Treasury thereof and the inhabitants thereof, to their great pecuniary loss and damage; and all and singular the matters above stated were well known to said CORNELL at the several times of the happening thereof.

A USELESS BRIDGE.

In 1863 the Common Council directed that One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street should be opened as a country road, appropriating $10,000 for that purpose. Subsequently $19,500 more was appropriated to complete the work. The tenth charge made by the Association sets forth that Mr. CORNELL, without having advertised for contracts to do this work, did "fraudulently, unlawfully, wilfully and corruptly employ one WILLIAM LYNCH to build a light wooden bridge on the line of said One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the middle of a marsh, between Seventh-avenue and Breakneck Hill, and in the years of 1864 and 1865, fraudulently, falsely, wilfully and corruptly issued his requisitions and vouchers upon the Comptroller, and caused and induced him, the said Comptroller, to draw his warrants in favor of said LYNCH for the amount of $12,535 25, for 659¾ feet of alleged bridging, at the price of $19 per foot, upon the said Chamberlain, who paid such warrants out of the public moneys so deposited with him as aforesaid. That there was no necessity for such bridge. That it commences and ends in the water, and is and can be of no public use whatever; that the making such bridge by the authority of said CORNELL was a fraudulent, willful and corrupt waste of the public money under his control; that this unfinished bridge cannot be approached for public use at either end, and was built by said CORNELL to fraudulently and with intent improperly to enrich himself or other persons."

DREDGING SLIPS.

Charges 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 set forth that Mr. CORNELL, as Street Commissioner, having charge of repairs of slips, wharves and piers, caused large sums of money to be paid upon his requisitions during the years 1863,-'4,-'5, large sums of money for excavating various slips. The charges set forth that more cubic yards of mud are claimed to have been removed than actually were removed, and that in consequence the cit was defrauded out of upwards of $30,000. All of which Mr. CORNELL is charged to have done "willfully, wrongfully and corruptly." Also that said "sum was fraudulently converted by said CORNELL to his own or other improper use," wherein he was "guilty of a violation of his public duties and of a fraud upon the public treasury."

SPRINKLING THE STREETS.

In the sixteenth charge Mr. CORNELL is charged with having "without advertising for estimates or making a contract therefor, purchased of one GEORGE CAULFIELD a cart at the price of $300," and of having made his requisition and obtained the necessary warrant on the City Chamberlain to pay for it. Also, with having, in violation of the charter and ordinances of the City, "wilfully, corruptly and fraudulently employed the said GEORGE CAULFIELD to sprinkle with water Harlem-lane, Eighth-avenue and Bloomingdale-road; that said employment was made by said CORNELL, without advertising for estimates, and without contract, as required by law; that the said CORNELL subsequently falsely, fraudulently and corruptly drew his requisitions upon the Comptroller in favor of the said CAULFIELD for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to $3,000. CAULFIELD was paid for doing the work for six months, and the charge specifies that the work was not worth more than $75 per month, and that the cart was only worth $100.

BATTERY EXTENSION.

The seventeenth and last charge arraigns Mr. CORNELL for neglect in not completing the Battery extension, and with having wilfully retarded the work. It also alleges that the Commissioner made a contract with Mr. STEPHEN M. DREW for the completion of this work, at the following exorbitant prices: $3 90 per cubic yard for rip-rap wall, and $20 per cubic yard for parapet wall, and $7 80 per running foot for granite coping, and $65 each for granite posts, and 25 cents per cubic yard for filling. A contract for the same work could have been made for "rip-rap wall," $2 per cubic yard; parapet wall, $13 per cubic yard; granite coping, $6 per running foot; granite posts, $25 each; and the filling could have been done for nothing."

The document closes as follows:

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

Dated at the City of New-York the 6th day of October, 1866.

JOSEPH F. DALY,
Attorney at Law,
No. 73 William-street, New-York City.

Charles Tracy, Thomas J. Powers, George F. Noyes, Richard M. Henry, of counsel.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: *Samuel C. Holmes* being duly sworn, says he is a citizen of New-York City, and a member of the above-named Citizens' Association; that he has read the foregoing charges and specifications, and that the same are true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes said charges to be true, and that all the said charges and specifications are true in substance and matter of fact to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

SAMUEL C. HOLMES.

Sworn before me this 8th day of October, 1866.
Notary's seal. H. ERSKINE SMITH,
Notary Public, New-York County.

U. S. Rev. 5 cent stamp cancelled.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Ship News—The Estimated Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Sailed steamer *Liberty*, Baltimore.

Arrived ship *El Dorado*, Boston.

The schooner *Saragaway* has arrived at Quarantine from Ruatan, with twenty-seven passengers of the wrecked steamer *Exact*. (?)

Also arrived, steamer *Father Gill* and ship *Belle Wood*, from Liverpool.

Cotton stiffer; sales 2,000 bales; low middling, 35c. @36c.; receipts 1,239 bales. Bank sterling 61. New-York exchange ¼@⅜. Freights on cotton to New-York ⅞c.; to Liverpool ⅝d.; to Havre 1⅛c.

Cotton advices are very discouraging. The general estimate of this year's crop now amounts to less than 100,000 bales.

The Fire at the State Inebriate Asylum in 1864—Physicians Indicted for Arson.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Grand Jury at the session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sitting here last week, indicted for Arson Drs. JONATHAN EDWARD TURNER and THOS. JEFFERSON GARDINER, Superintendent and Assistant Physician of the State Inebriate Asylum, for setting fire to the north wing of that building, on the 16th of September, 1864, by which that portion was destroyed.

Drs. TURNER AND GARDINER gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each to appear and answer to the charge.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

NEIL BLACKWOOD'S bakery, a small dwelling house owned by J. MCQUADE, together with a considerable quantity of lumber in E. L. & S. THORNTON'S yard, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss unknown; insurance on lumber $4,800.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

In a recent gale at Cow Bay, C. B., the following vessels were lost: The brigs *Five Brothers*, for New-York; *D.C. Castner*, for Savannah; schooner *Hattie B.*, for New-York. The schooner *Althea*, for New-York, was dismasted.

Dental Meeting.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The dentists of this city held a meeting last evening, to consider the claims of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company. A committee was appointed to take legal counsel and confer generally with the profession as to the course to be pursued.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

A fire last night destroyed LOWENTHAL & Co.'s tobacco manufactory, No. 14 South Water-street. The stock was entirely consumed. Loss $100,000; insurance $40,000.

A Difficulty Overcome.

One great difficulty experienced in using a sewing-machine—especially with beginners—is in setting and properly adjusting the needle. So true is this, that many persons having first-class machines, and not blessed with extraordinary skill, prefer to let their machines stand idle and do their sewing by hand. This defect is not limited to any particular machine, or class of machines—but is common to all, excepting only one, the *Willcox & Gibbs. In this machine that difficulty is entirely overcome;* as will be seen by the following "decision" on that "point," made by the Judges at the celebrated "Grand Trial" at Island Park, viz.: "*The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it* SELF-ADJUSTING, *so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it!*"—"REPORT."—[*Advertisement.*

That Chartered Libertine.

The wind steals perfumes from the flowers, but retains it only for a moment; chemical art alone can fix the fragrance and render it imperishable, and this it has accomplished in PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

An Article of True Merit.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine troches.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

At Home Again.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness, moles, wens, and warts, are permanently cured. Moth, freckles, pimples, comedones or grub-worms, and scaly brown patches, removed from the face.

No charge for consultation.

An Invaluable Treasure can be obtained by all. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, imparts strength and beauty to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists and first-class hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Adorn the Children.
Do you ask how and where?
With the new Fancy Hats
At GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Astonishing.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth-st., Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Use Owsemel, (the Honey of Oak,) and the teeth will be like diamonds of the first water. JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., sole proprietor and manufacturer. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—35 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see, HELMBOLD'S No. 594 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico-Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.—Wedding cards in the first style of the art. Fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

At Everdell's—New Wedding Cards and Envelopes Patent secured. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lock-STITCH—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium New-York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—LAMBERT.—At the Church of the Puritans, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. FRANK M. CLARK, of this City, to Miss EMMA M. LAMBERT, of Athens, Penn. No cards.

DURYEE—HENDRICKSON.—At Bay Ridge, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. Manning, PHILIP H. DURYEE to HELEN V., youngest daughter of the late Garret H. Hendrickson.

HUME—BENOIT.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. C. C. Norton, D. D., GEORGE W. HUME, of New-York City, to CLEMENTINE BENOIT, formerly of Paris. No cards.

☞ Paris papers please copy.

JUSTISON—POWELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. D. O. Ferris, HENRY D. JUSTISON, of Brooklyn, to REBECCA E., daughter of Abram Powell.

TAGGARD—MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, by Rev. T. McGivern, EDWARD T. TAGGARD to MARY AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Charles Mills, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BRUCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, FRANCES E., daughter of J. W. and Sarah E. Brucker.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Emanuel Church, corner of President and Smith sts., this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BABCOCK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, FRANCIS BABCOCK, aged 24 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Broad-st., Elizabeth, on Friday morning, the 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains from foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 9 A. M.

CULVER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Oct. 8, FANNIE, relict of Capt. Andrew B. Culver, in the 59th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Andrew R. Culver, No. 350 Washington-av., near Fulton-av., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FERGUSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 9 at St. Luke's Hospital, of typhoid fever, CHARLES RITTER, youngest son of the late Daniel and Ellen Ferguson, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FAWCETT.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, Mr. THOMAS FAWCETT, in the 54th year of his age. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LEONARD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, ALBERT, infant son of Elijah and Emma T. Leonard, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

PROVOST.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, ELLEN, the beloved wife of John W. Provost, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ROBINSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, FREDERICK T., youngest son of Alfred and Mary Tindall Robinson, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Friday, from the residence of his parents, No. 21 Fulton-st., Newark.

TURNURE.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 9, EVELINA M., daughter of Abraham Turnure.

Funeral service on Thursday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, David M. Turnure, No. 10 West 34th-st.

OFFICIAL—[No. 93.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Dey-street, aged about forty years, stout built, black hair, full face, no whiskers; five feet eight inches high; been in the water about one month; dressed as follows: no hat, drab sack coat, black vest, drab pants, no boots, no socks or stockings; found on the person nothing. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 94.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, sprinkled with gray; dressed as follows: white figured calico dress, with broad red stripe running down, white chemise, gray flannel sack, white socks or stockings, laced shoes, gray petticoat and black quilted petticoat; body been in the water several days. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 95.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Forty-fifth-street, North River, aged about sixty years, medium built, dark hair and whiskers, sprinkled with gray; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, gray pants, shoes, blue army shirt; body been in the water about twenty-four hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.
MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown drowned (white) man was received at the Morgue this evening from the foot of Albany-street, North River; height five feet ten inches, stout build, light brown hair, full sandy whiskers, hazel eyes; had on one blue and one gray Guernsey shirt, one blue flannel shirt, one white flannel shirt, white flannel drawers, blue pilot pants, blue woolen stockings, boots.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.
1866.............FALL SEASON.............1866.

The IMMENSE STOCK of this OLD established house far surpasses anything ever before offered to the public in the way of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Suits for Men, Youths, and Boys, of every style and size.

Persons of every taste and all ages cannot help but be suited from the great variety of sizes and novelties of the season.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

HAVING LARGELY INCREASED OUR stock of the following goods we are prepared to offer to our customers a choice variety of
BRONZES, MANTEL CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY,
SILVER WARE, and
FINE PLATED WARE, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
AGENTS FOR THE PORTABLE EMPIRE STATE GAS MACHINE,
which can be seen in operation at our store.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, Second Selection, $38 per set.
RICH CUT SETS OF GLASS, Fine Quality, $45 per set.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ABBATT & MOORE,
No. 507 Broadway,

have now on exhibition a very full and choice assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for MEN, BOYS and YOUTH, made from superior materials, and trimmed, as usual, in the very best manner and style. Their CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is filled with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, which they are prepared to make to order "a la mode," and on very reasonable terms.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

JOHN A. REED,
(Successor to E. W. Burr.)
DIAMOND JEWELER.
No. 791 Broadway,
Opposite Grace Church.

The Agents of this establishment have searched the principal cities of Europe, and employed the leading artisans abroad to obtain the
RAREST GEMS AND RICHEST JEWELS
of the old world.

As the result of these endeavors, a collection has been secured of the most unique and recherche articles ever exhibited to the American public.

Connoisseurs of precious stones and admirers of artistic workmanship in jewelry are invited.

MME. RISTORI.

Mme. Ristori says: "*Levett's Swietenia is a delightful dentifrice.*" So says every one who uses it, and having used it once, they cannot be induced to use any other. Sweitenia is indorsed by the most scientific men in the profession as being the best dentifrice known. It is warranted not to injure the enamel.—*Advertisement.*

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, of all descriptions, Rubber, Jet, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.
Cluster, Hoop and Single Stones, Diamond and Emerald, Diamond and Opal, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES.
Coral, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Garnet, Jet, Pearl, Onyx, Stone, Cameo, Malachite, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CARD.

The fire on our premises on Saturday evening last, will temporarily check our manufacturing department and ordinary routine of business.

Our damage is almost entirely by water. We claim the indulgence of customers having orders with us, and of those having furs on storage, for a few days, until our loss has been adjusted by the various Insurance Companies interested. In addition to our insurance, our storage customers have our personal guarantee.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

INVALIDS TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

DYSPEPSIA,
RHEUMATISM,
SWOLLEN GLANDS,
SCROFULA,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
All cured by taking baths of mineral waters possessing certain chemical properties. Use STRUMATIC SALTS, prepared for bathing purposes from the Mineral Springs of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. The chemical properties of those salts make them specifics for the cure of the above-named diseases. No more swallowing of drugs and quacks. Use Strumatic Mineral Baths! For sale at every respectable drug-store.

MCKINSLEY'S POWDER CURES ALL diseases of the Nose and Throat. If freely applied to both nose and throat as soon as a cold or cough appears, it will cure in six hours! Will any other remedy do this? Depot 694 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

TO STATIONERS.—J. N. GIMBREDE IS PREPARED to furnish his best styles of Wedding and Epistolary Envelopes to the trade at low wholesale prices. Apply at the factory No. 872 Broadway.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF the Air-cells of the Lungs, cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST stage cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG HAS OPENED his new consulting rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat, and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR OCT. 10.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—Ohio; Indiana and Iowa; Pennsylvania; The Dictator's "Last Card;" Organization—Work; Remember the Registry; The London Times and The New-York Tribune; The Constitutional Amendment; Congress; The Question of Salaries; Prussia; Editorial Paragraphs.
EDITORIAL NOTES.
THE ELECTIONS—Large Republican Majorities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa; New-Jersey—The Newark Charter Election.
NEWS OF THE WEEK—Domestic News; Crimes and Casualties; Agricultural and other Fairs; Religious; Obituary; New-York City; Southern News—Condition of the South; Mexico.
MR. GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION—The American Conflict—A History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860-'65; Its Causes, Incidents and Results. Intended to Exhibit Especially its Moral and Political Phases, with the Drift and Progress of American Opinion Respecting Human Slavery from 1776 to the Close of the War for the Union.
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
A TRIP TO COLORADO—From Our Special Correspondent, Bayard Taylor. XV.—Two Rocky Mountain Passes.
ON THE BORDER—From Our Special Correspondent—A Frugal Livelihood; Illinois Prairies; Missouri Scenes and Resources; Four Hours in Eden; Atchison; Summer; Real Estate Insanity; Weston; Mad Freaks of the Missouri; Leavenworth; Railway Ups and Downs; The Delaware Indians; North Lawrence; Pacific Railroad; Topeka; Reminiscences of Lane; Republican State Convention; Corruption Rebuked; The Suffrage Question; Kansas Politics.
THE ELECTIONS—Delaware; Kansas.
PRUSSIA—From Our Special Correspondent—The Triumphal Entry of the Prussian Army into Berlin; The Scene of the Festivities; The Decorations; Great Crowds; The March; Addresses to the King.
THE INDIANS—Indian Outrages; The Ottoes Supposed to be the Guilty Tribe.
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING—Proclamation by the President.
REBEL-PRISON SURVIVORS.
THE NASBY PAPERS—Mr. Nasby at Home.
HENRY WARD BEECHER—Letter from Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., to his Brother.
BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS—Important Letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.
RESIGNATION—Letter from Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Auditor in the Treasury, to the President.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER ON "MY POLICY."
THE REGISTRY—IMPORTANT.
FINE ARTS.
SCIENCE—Wonderful Achievement Illustrating the Principle of Conservation of Force in Magneto-Electric Induction; Photographs of the Retina and other Recesses of the Human Body.
LITERATURE.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
PERSONAL.
GENERAL NEWS.
AGRICULTURAL—American Institute Farmers' Club, Tuesday, Oct. 2; Fruit; Aldrich's Patent Fruit Ladder; The Fairfield County (Conn.) Show; A Great Apple Tree; Failure of Apples this Year; Gas Lime; Insects upon Locust Trees; Raisin-Grapes; A New Seedling Grape; How to Save Pumpkin-Seeds; Cashmere Coats; Sheep Disease; Hen Lice, Again; Information for Emigrants; Paint for Farm Buildings; Roof Gardens; Corn Cobs for Feed; A Plant for a Name; Artesian Wells; Underdraining; Criticism upon these Reports; Cure of Ague—Arsenic—Quinine—Sappington's Pills....Silk Culture in California....Sour Wine....Fruit Growing in Pots.
POETRY—The Indian Summer.
THE DRY GOODS MARKET.
CITY ITEMS.
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to The N. Y. *Tribune.*
COMMERCIAL—Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain and Cattle Markets, specially reported for The N. Y. *Tribune.*

Ready this morning. Price in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents. For sale by all newsmen.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, Clubs of five	9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17 50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

Drafts on New-York, or Post-office orders, payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

RATTLING MILL BETWEEN MIKE BROWN AND CHARLEY CANNON AT FORDHAM—THE INQUEST IN THE WILLIAMSBURGH MURDER—AN ARREST ON SUSPICION—REVELATIONS FROM THE KINGS COUNTY MAD-HOUSE—EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF A NOTED THIEF—THE FATHER MATTHEW CELEBRATION—OPERATIC ARTISTS IN COURT—POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND POLICE COURT REPORTS—THE RACES, AND ALL THE OTHER NEWS, CAN BE FOUND IN THIS MORNING'S NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS, PRICE ONLY TWO CENTS.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before Oct. 15, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

*** Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

A GOOD DIURETIC AND TONIC THAT can be relied on in disorders of the kidneys, bladder and urinary passages is RISLEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Put up with full directions in large bottles, and sold for $1 by the Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE!
A SATURDAY REVIEW
OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.

A rare number, comprising, in addition to the usual abundance, four supplementary pages. The ROUND TABLE is altogether the largest and most complete literary journal in America. Its circle of readers is increasing very rapidly, in spite of multitudinous criticisms, law suits, and the anger of the criticised. This week's issue is bristling with spicy reading.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of Monday speaks as follows of the ROUND TABLE:

"In spite of all adverse criticisms, and a multitude of predictions of failure, the *Round Table* still swims, and we presume is reasonably successful. It has been severely abused, and, perhaps, not always groundlessly; but whether it be or not just what it should, it fills a position where not a single competitor has yet had the fortitude to enter. Whether good or bad in character, the *Round Table* is, thus far, the only publication of its kind in the country. The weekly field of literary and social criticism, represented in England by a half dozen such journals as the *Spectator* and *Saturday Review*, has no occupant here but the *Round Table.*"

CONTENTS OF NO. 58.—"FREE LABOR;" "BATTLE ABBEY;" "AN ENGLISH BULLY;" "A WORD WITH THE CENTURY CLUB;" "NONSENSE IN NAMES;" "WHAT WE DRINK;" "THE BALLET AT NIBLO'S;" "CRITICISM WRITTEN FOR THE ROUND TABLE BY GEORGE WASHINGTON MOON, F. R. S.;" "MANHOOD SUFFRAGE;" "MR. BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW POEM;" "MARRIED AT LAST;" "BOUND TO THE WHEEL;" "BECKER'S GALLUS;" "LETTER OF CHARLES READE;" LITERARY NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. 132 NASSAU-ST.

THE DIAMOND TENNYSON.
Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS
Publish This Day,
THE DIAMOND EDITION OF TENNYSON'S POEMS.
Complete.

It is an entirely new style, forming a volume so small as to fit the traveler's pocket; so elegant as to suit the most fastidious taste. Its beauty of typography and of binding, together with its inexpensiveness, will insure for it a universal welcome among all admirers of Tennyson.

PRICE, $1 25.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
For October, 1866, is now ready.
CONTENTS.
ART. I.—MODERN ITALIAN POETS.
II.—THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE FINE ARTS.
III.—AMERICAN PRISONS.
IV.—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
V.—THE PRESENT ASPECT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.
VI.—HARVARD MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES.
VII.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
VIII.—THE SEWARD-JOHNSON REACTION.
IX.—CRITICAL NOTICES OF LEGGE'S CHINESE CLASSICS, FELIX HOLT, DEAN ALFORD'S PLEA FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH, CAREY'S PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, BROWNSON'S AMERICAN REPUBLIC, LAUGEL'S UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR, HOWELLS' VENETIAN LIFE, AND OTHER INTERESTING WORKS.

Single number, $1 50. Yearly subscription, $6. $5 to subscribers for any other periodical issued by
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston,
And No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEW ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1867, ILLUSTRATED.—Contains: How to Study Phrenology; Names of the Faculties; Thomas Carlyle; Civilization and Beauty; A Bad Head; Matrimonial Mistakes; Handwriting; Eliza Cook; Rev. James Martineau; Rev. Dr. Pusey; Froude, the Historian; Tniers, the Statesman; John Ruskin, the Art-Writer; Rev. Charles Kingsley; Bashfulness—Diffidence—Timidity, Cause and Cure; Ira Aldridge, the Tragedian; Society Classified. A capital thing—only 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The Union Republicans of the 17th Ward will hold a meeting on the evening of FRIDAY, 12th inst., at their Hall, No. — East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Hon. CHAS. A. DANA and other eminent men will address the meeting.
BENJ. MERRITT, President.
B. A. GICQUEL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE SIXteenth Assembly District (XVIIIth Ward) Union Association are requested to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of completing their organization, electing permanent officers, and preparing for the primary meeting on the 15th inst. By order.
WM. ATKINSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York. We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 11, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

(For account of whom it may concern,)

Shares.		Shares.	
25	Metropolitan Ins. Co.	20	Mercantile M. Ins.
6	Columbia Fire Ins.	20	Sterling Ins. Co.
225	Union Coal Co.	20	Bank of Commerce.
20	Butchers' & Drovers' B'k	28	Commonwealth Ins.

50 shares Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Co., $10 each.
5,000 Belt Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

SECURITY INSURANCE SCRIPS.

$1,770, 1863, 64 and 65.

☞ Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with this house for fifteen years, or special sales made on any day desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,

BANKER AND BROKER

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.

☞ Government Securities, Gold, City, County and State Bonds; Insurance, Bank, Railroad, Gaslight, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Petroleum Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c., bought and sold at all the Stock Boards, at private sale and at public auction, on commission.

☞ A large variety of securities always on hand, for sale at the lowest rates for investment.

☞ Interest allowed on deposits, subject to drafts payable at sight, and all orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise promptly executed.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY, BY ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

THE FOLLOWING

UNITED STATES BONDS

HAVE BEEN LOST OR STOLEN, VIZ.:

Ten 7 3-10 COUPON BONDS, of $500 each, dated June 15, 1865, numbered

175,265	175,266	175,267	175,268	136,644
136,645	136,646	136,647	136,648	136,649

ALSO,

Five 5-20 COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, issue of November, 1865, numbered

33,073	33,074	33,075	33,076	33,077

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information of value communicated to the undersigned, respecting them, will be properly acknowledged and compensated.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866, for the sale of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City.

H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held Oct. 9, 1866, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac O. Barker, and JOSEPH W. DUGLISS was appointed Secretary.

CHAS. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

$100,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ON bond and mortgage, in small sums, on different properties situated in New-Jersey, five to seven miles from New-York; abundant security. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	112¾	112⅞	June, 7-30.........	106⅛	106⅜
Coupon, '81......	112¾	112⅞	July, 7-30..........	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	105⅞	106⅛	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	113¼	113⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110¼	110½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110⅛	110⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108⅞	108⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
10-40 Registered..	99⅜	99⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon......	99⅜	99⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111¼
Gold................	151	151⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅝
August, 7-30.......	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	110⅜

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

Guaranteed by

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE, } Finance Committee.

WELL'S, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.
HALLIDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.
MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.
INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH STOCK.

For sale, at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

WANTED.

Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.
Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.
Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
St. Louis City and County Bonds.

Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at the office of the Secretary, 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M.; close at 1 o'clock P. M. ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits..............................$3,500,000

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

ORGANIZED 1853.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.

NOTICE.—Deposits made on or before

NOV. 1,

will draw interest for three months at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22..	Peter Gosline	....	$50	10
Aug. 22..	S. D. Carroll, Agent..	....	50	10
Aug. 22..	Hannah Frankfield..	....	50	10
Aug. 22..	P. M. Hawkins..	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	W. H. Potter..	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Theo. Rogers..	....	40	8
Aug. 22..	Amos Robbins..	....	250	50
Aug. 22..	P. P. Shaw..	....	25	5
Nov. 13..	S. D. Carroll, Agent..	....	50	10
Nov. 13..	C. G. Clark..	....	250	50
Nov. 13..	J. N. Scott..	....	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20..	Jno. Alexander..	....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Wm. Duer..	....	100	20
Feb. 20..	S. D. Carroll, Agent..	....	50	10
Feb. 20..	Wm. H. Potter..	....	100	20
Feb. 20..	Maxwell & Co..	....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Abrm. Storms..	....	50	10
Feb. 20..	J. N. Scott..	....	50	10
May 23..	A. L. Anderson..	....	125	25
May 23..	J. B. Hull..	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Arethusa Hall..	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	Rd. Jenkins..	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	A. Mygatt..	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Margt. Schoonmaker	....	150	30
Nov. 12..	E. O'Neill..	....	25	5
Nov. 12..	W. H. Potter..	....	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20..	J. B. Krug..	....	125	25
May 22..	Maria H. Williams..	....	20	4
Aug. 20..	Wm. C. Egleston..	....	75	15
Aug. 20..	E. J. King..	....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Joseph H. King..	....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Wm. H. Norris..	....	125	25
Aug. 20..	Mary Whitehouse..	....	5	1
Nov. 11..	Rd. Jenkins..	....	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17..	Edward P. Clark..	....	25	5
May 19..	Edward P. Clark..	....	25	5
May 19..	Lockwood & Norris..	....	250	50
May 19..	H. J. Wolcott..	....	25	5
Aug. 17..	W. H. Marston & Co..	....	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this Office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free; patent secretary bedstead; cheap furniture in suites.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,

(Hanover-square,)

by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 1,500 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGEE'S SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE SUITES, CURLED-HAIR MATRASSES, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THIS DAY (Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, most of which was removed from a hotel at Long Branch, for convenience of sale; about 25 Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, 40 cottage suites, 75 curled hair mattresses, pillows and bolsters, &c., &c., 75 pairs paillasses, parlor suites, iron safes, desk letter presses; also, an assortment of copper boilers, pans and other kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

By order of E. V. N. HITCHCOCK, Attorney for Mortgagees.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Rosewood pianos, mirrors, velvet and other carpets, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, beds, bedding, china, glassware, plated ware, stoves, &c., &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

THEALL & CURTIS WILL SELL BY auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau:

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, BISQUET FIGURES, CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

just opened.

Catalogues now ready at No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16 and 17, at 10 o'clock each day, Italian marble and alabaster statuary, vases, &c., balance of an invoice lately imported by F. Zannoni & Co. The sale will be the largest and most attractive of any others made by the above firm. Particulars in a few days. Also a fine assortment of silver-plated ware and imported French bronze clocks, figures, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

MORTGAGE SALE.—ON THIS DAY, 11TH inst., at 11 o'clock, all the rosewood, black walnut and enameled furniture contained in house No. 204 West 14th-st.—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood bureaus and tables, extension-tables, and all other goods described in the schedule of mortgage.

R. M. LUSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR SALESROOMS, NOS. 694 AND 696 BROADWAY, corner 4th-st., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 12, AT 4 O'CLOCK, CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY of English and American books, comprising a great variety of the best editions of valuable standard works, in fine bindings, and choice miscellaneous literature, including many superbly ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, &c. Catalogues are ready.

GREENHOUSE AND WINTER-BLOOMING plants at auction on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S seed-store, No. 9 John-st.; a choice assortment of fine healthy plants, from Mr. Louis Menaud, Albany, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond, and duty paid.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans, sugar and vinegar must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The beans, sugar and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 12 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curbing, guttering and flagging West-street, and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Laurens-street between Spring and Prince streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Laight-street, between Hudson-street and North River.

For flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, south side.

For flagging Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

For flagging Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square.

For building the foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose Madison-square.

For filling sunken lots on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INvited for grading and regulating blocks between 5th and 4th avs., 60th and 61st sts.

L. C. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the attachment of the Steamship CIRCASSIAN, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture.—Notice of Attachment.—Notice is hereby given that a Warrant of Attachment was issued by Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1866, for the sum of $538 25, on the application of RICHARD J. GODWIN, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the ship or vessel called the steamship CIRCASSIAN, belonging to the port of New-York; and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant, according to law, within thirty days from the publication of this notice.

CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, Attorney for Applicant, No. 39 Park-row, New-York City, N. Y.

Dated Oct. 3, 1866, NEW-YORK CITY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts, pursuant to statute.—RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. DODGE & CO. Notice first published September 26, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. TYLER, First Judge of Oswego County, at his office, in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 15th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated September 24, 1866.

s27-law10wTh* RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.

LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 38th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to

MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.

Institution endowed.

Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 23.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

A LADY WHO TEACHES IN A YOUNG ladies' school on Murray Hill, from 12 to 2, will receive private pupils before and after those hours. Instruction in all English branches, French, music, drawing and painting. Especial attention given to adults who wish to pursue a selected course of study. English taught to those who speak only French. Stammering cured. Ladies and children mornings and afternoons, masters evenings. Pupils also attended at their own residences. Apply at No. 91 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 12. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 929 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Home and school for boys under 12; English, French, Spanish, music, military drill, light gymnastics; ponies for riding lessons. E. HINDS, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st, to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Instruction (private if desired) in penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A FEW DISENGAGED hours, would give private lessons to any who may be deficient in particular branches; best references given. Address Miss M. A. C., 201 Monroe-st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD GIVE PRIVATE instruction, in this City or Brooklyn, to such as have not had early advantages. Address M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, Morris, Conn. For circulars, containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Students received and pay from time of entering. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

For Circulars address by letter as above.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes one or two more private pupils. References: Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Rev. F. C. Ewer; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.; and his former patrons: Douglas Robinson, Chas. E. Butler, Peter Kemble, F. H. Wolcott, Lewis Livingston. Mr. BIXBY's address is No. 44 Irving-place.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSItion in the City or vicinity, as visiting governess, to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin, or to go through a finishing course of reading with a young lady. Address EDUCATION, Station L, Harlem Post-office.

ADULT PUPILS PREFERRED.—ALL English branches, composition, conversation, reading the poets, history, English literature, piano, singing and drawing. Highest references. No. 18 St. Mark's-place, near Broadway.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, who has had several years' experience in teaching in this City, would like to make further engagements, either as private tutor or in schools. Address J. L. D., No. 9 University-place, Room No. 21.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE country a thoroughly educated and competent instructress in French, music and the higher English branches. Address, with references and terms, P. M., South Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address or call upon Mr. CLARK, No. 8 Vandam-st.

DRY GOODS

OPENING OF CLOAKS.

M. GREGG,

No. 19 5th-av.,

will open

On THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,

An elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS,

For FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

Distingue in shapes and selected with the greatest care in Paris.

ALSO,

ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND EVENING CLOAKS.

Miss GREGG would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to her DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, just opened in connection with her business, and to which she is prepared to give the utmost attention.

No. 19 5th-av.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS

AND

OIL-CLOTHS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 456 BROADWAY,

NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES, WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,
WORSTED REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value. Decorating done by the best workmen.

FALL TRADE.

Merchants throughout the United States who transact business in New-York, by referring to THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY, will find a list of the principal manufacturers and wholesale dealers in and adjoining the City.

Each business classified alphabetically, and explained in a concise manner.

It embraces all the convenience of a Pocket-book or Directory and a Memorandum-book, with a correct map of New-York and vicinity, including also Brooklyn and New-York Street Directory.

Published by

J. HARFORD & CO., No. 73 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Price 75 cents, forwarded by mail post paid.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Examine felt, beaver and straw goods

Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.

Mark the address:

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,

Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

A LARGE LOT OF CHEAP MUSLINS.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 16c. and 18c.

EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.

On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes, from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

NEW STYLES.

Velvets, ribbons, lace and embroideries at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—I HAVE JUST REceived 1,000 pieces of Crosley's newest Fall styles to our already immense stock: $30,000 worth of parlor furniture, &c. I claim to have the largest assorted stock in the City. Quick sales and small profits and fair dealing is my motto.

H. O. FARRELL, No. 267 to 271 8th-st., corner 8th-av.

GREAT RETAIL DEPOT FOR BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRTS, No. 499 BROADWAY, (St. Nicholas block,) the only place in the City where can be found a full assortment for Ladies, Misses and Children. AT PRICES USUALLY PAID FOR A COMMON ARTICLE. Child's "Duplex" skirts, 50c.; Misses, 60c.; Young Ladies, $1. Ladies' "Empress Trail," 40 to 100 springs, AT LOW PRICES. Ladies' "Empress" Kid Gloves, A FINE ARTICLE, at $1 25.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—NEW STORE JUST opened with all the latest styles of velvets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mats, rugs, window shades, &c. My motto is quick sales, small profits and fair dealing. Call at the new store. D. KELLY, corner of 25th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING.—MADAME M. HARRIS, having just returned from Europe, is happy to announce that she will be ready to exhibit the latest Parisian bonnets, round hats and other novelties on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 11, 12 and 13. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT L. BINN'S MILlinery, No. 577 Broadway; theatre hats and opera bonnets; willow feathers, bridal bonnets and veils, ribbons and velvets; velvets at $4 50, worth $8 a yard; felt jockey hats.

MISS D'ORSEY WILL OPEN A SPLENDID assortment of Fall and Winter millinery on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at her new store, No. 1,175 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,

No. 150 WEST 26TH-ST.,

Between 6th and 7th avs.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE—THE RENOWNED clairvoyant, at No. 11 Carrol-place, Bleecker-st., from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would otherwise make herself useful; good references can be given. Call, or address A. Q., No. 113 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and waiting on ladies and assist in light chamberwork; she is fully competent and understands her business perfectly; the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 129 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a first-class private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, French, English and American; very best City references. Call at No. 32 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED PROTestant girls, with excellent City reference, situations in one family, City or country, one as cook, will do the coarse washing, baking and pastry; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; wages $12 and $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and assist in the chamberwork; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can show the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED PROTESTANT WOman a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 213 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing up fine muslins and fluting; or would assist with children; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies. Call, for two days, at No. 325 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; is thoroughly competent in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and hair dressing; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, in a respectable private family, to take care of a grown child and to sew, or would do chamberwork and sew; is fully competent; good reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a first-class family in the country; good reference. Call at No. 215 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies and childrens' clothing, and can dress ladies' hair, or take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and desserts; City reference. Apply at No. 289, corner 18th-st. and 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF GOOD EXperience a situation as laundress in a private family, in town or country; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City references. Call two days at the bookstore, No. 147 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent person that is capable of taking charge of an infant, or bring it up with a bottle, or grown children; can do plain sewing; has good City reference. No. 267 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation in a good family as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has nine years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen in the basement, No. 73 Vandam-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and doing up lace curtains; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 Third-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; she is a very competent servant and has excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived over three years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing, or seamstress; City or country; best City references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as chambermaid; would assist in the care of children or do plain sewing; has excellent City recommendations from her last place. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 511 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and also is a good washer and ironer, in a small private family; can give best of reference from her last place, where she has been three years. Call for two days at No. 214 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; is an excellent baker; the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 341 East 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 456 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; would do sewing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 17, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 219 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as first class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard, good baker and best city reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, game, pastry in all its branches; country preferred; best of City references. Apply at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, WITH the best of City references, a situation in a private family; she has a little boy 11 years old, who can run errands, attend door, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 49 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as competent waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to find a situation for her seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply to No. 84 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT HAND TO GO out by the day, house cleaning or washing, or would take it home; the best of reference if required. Call at No. 550 6th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an English Protestant woman; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 45 3d-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION IN a private family as good cook; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook and assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as excellent cook, and will assist with part of the washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; also Grover & Baker's; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference from her last situation. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62½ Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call or address, for three days, No. 620 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family to do chamberwork and sew, or to attend to one or two grown children and sew. Can be seen at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 108 East 19th-st., in the shoemaker's store. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL A situation as laundress; one who fully and thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Call at 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen at 284 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 314 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 5 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups meats, game and pastry, all kinds of dessert; City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and chambermaid, or would do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 317 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out to wash by the day. Apply at Metropolitan Ice Cream Depot, No. 117 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 304 7th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to take care of children and to assist in sewing or chamberwork, &c. Call at her present place of employment, No. 10 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; well recommended from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as seamstress; understands the care of children; is competent to wait on a lady; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S family to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; would go South. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A FEW CUSTOMERS BY THE day or week by a first-class dressmaker, a few months from Europe. No. 389 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 55th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and all kinds of sewing for a lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 198 East 17th-st., bet. 1st-av. and Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook; no objection to washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY English woman as wet nurse. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's No. 28 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do sewing; can sew on machine or mind children. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOman thoroughly competent; best references given. Inquire at No. 59 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute. No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in family washing; she is an excellent laundress, and does all kinds of French fluting; the best of recommendations given. Call at No. 178 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-AV., families can be supplied at short notice with girls for all kinds of housework.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT WISHES A situation as housekeeper; best reference given and required. Address H. L., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO obtain work by the day or week; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at 197 East 20th-st

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced married man, without a family, in either City or country; he is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom; can furnish the best of City references from his last place. Call or address J. P. O., No. 176 East 24th-st., top floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of long experience in the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; fully recommended from last place. Address P. H., Box No. 269 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged man, a situation to attend on an invalid gentleman or waiter in a private family, with best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address T. P. S., No. 43 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young single Protestant man, in a private family in the country; he has the best of references from his last employer. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the leather-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; drives well; good reference. Address J. B., at Mr. Lowry's livery-stable, 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; has first-class references; understands his business thoroughly, and will work for moderate wages; understands driving. Call on or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who is a good groom and also understands the proper care of carriages and harness; first-class reference produced and moderate wages accepted. Call or address JOHN, No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; is a good milker; good reference; country preferred. Address M., Box No. 252 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent man as waiter in a private family; several years' experience; good reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. Address Box No. 264 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; best City reference from his last employer. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 261 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable, industrious man, as night-watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Call or address WATCHMAN, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man as waiter in a private family; is capable and efficient; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 74 9th-st., between 5th-ave. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by one who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Can be seen at C. Graham's harness-store, No. 69 University-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, grapery, farming, &c. Address VINE, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; will make himself generally useful. Address No. 181 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HE thoroughly understands his business; can give four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 19 East 13th-st., for two days, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as gardener; understands greenhouse, graperies, &c. Call on or address H. M., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as entry clerk; is a good scholar; can give good reference. Address No. 167 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER BY a gentleman of several years' experience with the jobbing trade, and the very best of City reference. Address H., care Box No. 4,441 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, as coachman, in City or country, who can furnish good City reference. Address J. T. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man; has had several years' experience in this city. Can produce satisfactory City reference. Address J. B., Box 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced Englishman. Address C. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; the best of City reference given. Address G. T., No. 874 Broadway, in the drug-store.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. Must understand Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; Protestant preferred; must bring good City reference. Call at No. 52 West 11th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGING, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 363 West 31st-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MOST PROFITable business ever offered to canvassers. See our full column statement in DAILY TIMES of Oct. 8.

H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A CLOTH HOUSE, one who has had experience in the cloth business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 1,787 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO IS A good cook, washer and ironer, for a small family; good reference required. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 91 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron, also one to do up stairs work. Must have City reference. Apply at No. 30 West 43d-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO writes a good hand preferred; must have good references. Address Box No. 4,840 Post-office.

WANTED—A TWO-THIRDER COMPOSITOR. Top floor, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress. Apply at No. 37 East 23d-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO OBTAIN ADVERTISEMENTS, in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, for a paper having an extensive circulation. Apply between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. daily, room No. 11 New England Hotel, New-York City.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, Dec. 31, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 13, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Oct. 15, 1865; Feb. 22, 1866, all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

DERRICK FOR SALE.

A Post Derrick, nearly new, suitable for a heavy wharf-crane; lifting power, 25 tons. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

LARCE'S PREPARED FOOD FOR mocking birds, thrushes, robbins, larks, &c., wholesale and retail, at CHAS. REICHE & BRO'S., No. 55 Chatham-st.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40. Sent by Express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, 133 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Guns.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADEL, from New-York, Oct. 13.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
The British iron steamer CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDI......SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG....................SATURDAY, Oct. 27
HIBERNIA, MONROE.............SATURDAY, Oct. 13
COLUMBIA........................SATURDAY, Nov. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA.........Ogilvie.......SATURDAY, Oct. 13
THE QUEEN........Grogan.......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK..........Thompson...SATURDAY, Oct. 27
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.......................................Oct. 17
MALTA..Oct. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......................................$80 Gold.
Steerage..................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage...................................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...................................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.............SATURDAY.....Oct. 13
CITY OF CORK....................WEDNESDAY....Oct. 17
CITY OF BOSTON.................SATURDAY......Oct. 20
KANGAROO.........................WEDNESDAY....Oct. 24
CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY......Oct. 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin..............$90 | Steerage..........................$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London..........34
First Cabin to Paris.......105 | Steerage to Paris.............40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........................Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau...$45
Passage money to Havana..50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR
TO THE
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
including Havana, St. Andrews, Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, St. Juan, St. Thomas, St. Bartolomew, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique and Kingston, calling at New-Orleans and Charleston on return.
A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMER
will be chartered for the occasion, to sail about Nov. 1.
The whole trip will occupy about one month, in the most delightful season of the year for the Tropics.
Price of passage for the round trip, including stateroom and first-class table provided with every luxury:
Adults..$250 00
Children under 10, and servants..........................200 00
Only parties of known respectability will be received, as the affair will be very select.
For passage and further particulars apply to
DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENING
IN
NEW-ORLEANS.
To an energetic man of undoubted integrity and business capacity, going to New-Orleans, (one having a knowledge of the advertising business preferred,) the undersigned will give the general agency of "Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register," out of which a valuable and permanent business can be made.
KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Galveston, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Receiving freight now.
Splendid accommodations for passengers. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES...............Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON.
leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.
Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M..
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 20.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 50 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN,
will leave THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.
Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The very fast and elegant steamship FLAMBEAU will follow on TUESDAY, Oct. 16.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

BLACK STAR LINE OUTSIDE STEAMERS,
FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
Comprising steamships
THAMES AND TARTAR.
The former leaves Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Oct. 13. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States passport agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH DOG-CART phaeton, built by Brewster & Baldwin. Price $350. Apply at No. 49 Lafayette-place, before 2 P. M.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE HARNESS AND English Kersey Horse Blankets for sale cheap at No. 253 Pearl-st. Importer of saddlery.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LAdies and gentlemen; board for the lady; respectable transient parties accommodated. Inquire at No. 198 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, rooms for gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes board from Nov. 20 for the Winter, for himself, wife, mother, infant child and nurse; would prefer to board with a private family; would, if required, furnish his own rooms except carpets. Address, stating price, and giving all particulars, G. H. S., Box No. 4,964 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR ADVERTISER, wife and three children until May next. Would prefer a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Apply to E. F. NURSE, No. 307 Spring-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, TWO CHILdren and nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address J. C. K., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON the 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., have a large and small room on the second floor, well furnished, to let on very reasonable terms, with or without board; gas and bath. For particulars inquire at No. 370 Bowery, in the store.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OWNing a commodious dwelling on Murray Hill, No. 3 West, offer the entire second or third floor of 3 or 4 rooms and large closets, with board, fuel and gas, to a party without servants, for about $100 a week. Address H. W. M., Station G, New-York.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a strictly private family where no other boarders are taken; room on second floor, adjoining bath-room; first-class references given and required. Address L. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A HOME WANTED BY A SINGLE GENtleman in a private family; a good room, well furnished, and partial board required; he gives as reference the family with whom he has had a home many years. Address SOUTH-STREET, Box No. 3,574 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 68 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to one or two single gentlemen, with breakfast, the entire first floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of front and back parlors, and private bath and toilet room. Terms for one, $50; or two, $75 per week. Apply as above.

TO LET—A FEW SUITES OR SINGLE ROOMS TO families or single gentlemen, at the Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and Madison avs; this hotel has been enlarged, and is one of the best furnished hotels in the City; table a la European; terms moderate.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let to a gentleman and lady or to a party of gentlemen; also a fine large front room with a chandelier, with or without board. Apply at No. 244 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and single gentlemen desiring superior accommodations for the Winter will find elegant rooms, with liberal table, at the first-class brown-stone house No. 155 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING NEAR St. James Hotel, will let three rooms, furnished, to gentlemen, with or without board; no children; best references; Christian family preferred. Inquire at No. 461 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—TO let, a handsome parlor floor, unfurnished, with closets and bath-room; will separate the rooms if desired; also other rooms furnished, with or without board.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH THE BEST board can be had in a private family on Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing; furnace in house; unexceptionable references required. Address L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN OR two single gentlemen to board, in a small social family. A large, exceedingly pleasant room is at their disposal. Mrs. CLEMENTS, No. 158 West 25th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOORS, containing four and six rooms, with private tables; also rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at No. 44 Union-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST 34TH-ST. will let two elegant rooms, with unexceptionable table, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Address HOME, Station G.

A SUITE OF HANDSOME ROOMS, UNfurnished; also, furnished rooms to let, with board, to first-class parties. Fine house and location. No. 135 West 30th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN suites or singly, eligibly located; No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, board in a private family, or where few boarders are taken. Address A. B., Box No. 1,596 General Post-office.

A NO. 3 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-Avenue Hotel, handsomely furnished rooms, 2d floor, with board.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor to rent, with private table, at No. 253 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references given and required.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 141 Montague-st. References required.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. P. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, root of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 5, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.	

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, Oct. 11,	6½	A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 10,	8	A. M.
Friday,	12, 7	A. M.	Thursday,	11, 10	A. M.
Saturday,	13, 10½	A. M.	Friday,	12, 10½	A. M.
Tuesday,	16, 8½	A. M.	Monday,	15, 8	A. M.
Wednesday,	17, 9	A. M.	Tuesday,	16, 12	M.
Thursday,	18, 10	A. M.	Wednesday,	17, 1	P. M.
Friday,	19, 10½	A. M.	Thursday,	18, 2	P. M.
Saturday,	20, 2	P. M.	Friday,	19, 2½	P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway....................................at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel..................................at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by
CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady, New-York.

FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.
These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.
Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York. Send for a circular and price list.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUBON'S *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 26 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired. Apply to Mrs. MARY J. DOOLITTLE, on the premises, or to GEO. A. JARVIS, Lenox Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT THE Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.
One of the best farms in Dutchess County, New-York, known as the "Chauncey Knapp Farm," 130 acres, situated on the bank of Wappinger's Creek, four miles from New-Hamburgh Depot; six miles south of Poughkeepsie; first-class house, new and large, built in modern style, splendidly shaded; barns, outbuildings and fences in complete order.
Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained by applying to or addressing J. S. VAN CLEEF, No. 2 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or S. G. HINSDALE, No. 7 Water-st., New-York City.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The beautiful country residence known as Linden Park, about one mile from and in view of the river; the place contains about 17 acres, on which is a large dwelling, built within the last ten years, and is in good order; all necessary outbuildings, including a large ice-house, new last year, put up at a cost of over $1,000; a beautiful little lake of clear spring water—this lake supplies nearly all the ice used in Cornwall; it is well stocked with fish, such as bass, pickerel and perch; there is over 2,000 fruit trees, mostly coming into bearing, of the choicest kind of fruit. For particulars, apply to C. H. RING, on the place, or FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned; house first-class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter; the grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first-class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Pleasantly located near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, convenient to depot and steamboat landing; a large variety of choice fruit and flowers; large shade trees; house of stone, Italian style, forty feet square, three stories and basement, eight acres of land, good and ample outbuildings; young orchard of the best fruit; place unsurpassed for health. For further particulars inquire of T. H. FIELD, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the depot, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson; three acres of lawn and garden, with fine fruit, shade and evergreen trees; the house (14 rooms) thoroughly built, with all modern improvements, including gas; stable for four horses. Price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the new first-class brown-stone front dwelling, with one or two lots and all the modern improvements, on Clermont-av., between Fulton and Green avs., Brooklyn; price low, terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale of 47 acres at Summit, N. J.—Fine buildings, grounds handsomely laid out; magnificent scenery, all in perfect order; one of the most desirable locations in Passaic Valley. Can be bought with or without furniture; horses, carriages, &c., at a great bargain.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS STYLISH RESIDENCE, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and cottage, 15 or 35 acres, finely ornamented, fruit and shade in abundance, beautifully located, commanding view of the Hudson, one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale low or exchange in part.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house for sale, with immediate possession, in one of the best locations up town; built about two years; title perfect; four stories and basement; almost 21 x50; lot 100; it will be sold very low if applied for before the 10th of the month. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY BROWN stone high-stoop house in a first-class neighborhood—47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—in the immediate vicinity of many of the finest residences in the City; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE.—The house is centrally located and doing a fine business, as can be shown by the daily receipts. The present owner has other business, and cannot give it his attention. None but cash customers need apply to M. H. CURTIS, No. 418 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT EAST CHESTER, TWO MILES from Williamsbridge, about 14 miles from the City, on the Boston Post Road, a country residence, with 200 acres of land, with house, 44 feet square, and all the necessary outbuildings, commanding views of the Sound and adjacent country. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 100 acres for sale, near Islip, on the Long Island Railroad, with great abundance of fruit, good wood lot and fine stream of water; buildings ample, neat and ornamental; will be sold very much less than actual value.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A PICTURESQUE COTTAGE IN LEWELlyn Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the City, containing nine rooms, for sale, with stable and about two acres of land; also, an elegant building lot of eight acres, in the park, at a low price. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR SALE, with immediate possession, strictly first-class; two in 29th-st., two in 30th-st., two in 34th-st., three in 60th-st. and two on Lexington-av., and several others with or without possession. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW stylish two story and attic French slate roof House; thirteen rooms; gas, marble mantels, &c. First class neighborhood, near depot. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, CORNER OF 40th-st. and Lexington-av., five first-class brownstone houses; also five on the corner of 46th-st. and Lexington-av. Will be sold at a small profit. Inquire on the premises. J. M. COBURN.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having been occupied but one year. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR THE water, on the Pelham Road, a fine residence with about two acres of ground; a variety of fruit trees, garden, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full size, in 34th-st., near Broadway; price $42,500. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FACTORY AT TREmont, on Harlem Railroad, 11 miles from City Hall. For particulars address A. P. BUCKHOUT, 1st-av., corner 30th-st., lumber yard.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—156 acres, near Goshen. Also, 50 acres near Middletown. Both well improved, handsomely located, and offered low. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

HOTEL, STORE, WAREHOUSE AND Steamboat Landing for sale or exchange for City property; a rare chance. Call this day on the owner, Room No. 44, S. H. Crook's Hotel, Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, near 5th-av., 26 feet wide, at a great bargain.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL LOT—CORNER THIRTY-seventh-st. and Park-av., for sale or lease for private stables 21 years. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

NO. 959 SECOND-AVENUE.—BROWN-stone house, with all improvements, with or without furniture. Possession immediately.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE, No. 80 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.
HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JAMES H. JORDAN into partnership, the name and style of the firm will be E. S. MUNROE & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRODUCE COMmission business, doing business of half a million yearly; satisfactory reasons given for selling; none but responsible parties need answer. A. & F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 OR $15,000 capital to take the place of a retiring partner in a manufacturing business established in 1857. Address DE R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.........MAX MARETZEK, Director
TO-NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock,
IL TROVATORE,
BY SIGNORA CARMEN POCH,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI AND MME. NATALI-TESTA.
Conductor......................................Mr. CARL BERGMANN
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 12, at 8 P. M.,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUIL,
and second appearance of
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock,
Debut of
MISS A. M. HAUCK
and SIGNOR BARAGLI.
LA SONNAMBULA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of tickets for any of the above nights will commence TO-DAY at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE—RISTORI.
PHEDRA. Director.......J. GRAU.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway.
Seats secured for three representations in advance.
FRIDAY—Twelfth subscription night, Oct. 12.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in Racine's tragedy of PHEDRA.
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1, first and only RISTORI MATINEE—MARY STUART.

IRVING HALL—MATINEE.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock,
ROSAS'S GRAND MATINEE.
Sig. CESARE RISTORI,
Basso Buffo, (brother of the great tragedienne,)
Sigs. BOSCHETTI, BINA DE ROSSI, CAIROLI,
Signors MASSIMILIANI, ORLANDINI, WEINLICH, F. ROSA.
Admission..$1.
Tickets for sale at Chickering & Son's, 652 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........................Directors.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock,
LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE,
comic opera in one act, by Paer.
DEBUT OF THE BARITONE, MR. WILHEM.
LE MARI DE LA VEUVE,
comedy in one act, by Alex. Dumas.
LA CONSIGNE EST DE ROUFLER,
vaudeville in one act, by Lambert Thiboust.
DEBUT OF
Messrs. SCRIBOT and Mme. ROSA SAUNIER,
CHANDORA, Miles. DEMBRUN,
FRANCIS, CARUEL,
ALBERT, THOROY and ALPHONSINE.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, Broad-st.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.—Subject, "Habit." Tickets to be had at the principal music and book-stores in the City.

TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown front English basement house, No. 353 West 34th-st., furnished, at $400 per month. Inquire on the premises, or to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE this month, offers to rent for a term of six, twelve, or eighteen months, his country seat and twelve acres of land, situate at Rye, on Long Island Sound; lawn sloping to the water; house very spacious and completely and elegantly furnished; surrounded by superb deciduous and evergreen trees; flower and kitchen gardens well stocked; commodious stables, ice-house and outbuildings; will be rented to a private family only; distance from New-York City, one hour. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor-at-Law, 54 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT OR LEASE—One hour from New-York, near depot; house contains modern improvements; cottages for gardener and coachman, shady grounds, conservatories, billiard-room, stables; would answer for two families; rent, $3,500 per annum. Address Box No. 4,087 New-York Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO DRY GOODS DEALERS—To let a large double width store in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly fitted, shelving, counters, and three elegant plate glass windows, suitable for a large first-class business. Apply at Sherman's Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., or on the premises, 312 and 314 same street.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STABLES, ON 33d-st., cor. 4th-av.; one with room for eight horses, and one with room for twelve horses and carriage room, with the use of an exercising ring 80x30 feet. These stables are unsurpassed in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, new handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes' walk from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN HARRISON-ST., ORANGE, N. J., three minutes' walk from Brick Church Station, a furnished cottage from Nov. 1 to 1st of May next to a small family; rent $100 per month. Inquire of Mr. Thompson, on the premises. H. W. PALMER.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, 22 ROOMS, ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly painted and papered, suitable for a first-class boarding house; possession immediately. Apply at Sherman's Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, A HOUSE IN 158th-st., (Washington Heights;) 14 rooms, partly furnished; gas throughout; easy access by steam cars from 152d-st.; stages within one block; rent $75 per month. Apply at No. 900 Broadway, up stairs.

OFFICE TO LET—ROOM NO 7, ON SECOND floor of the new marble front buildings, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; Room spacious and desirable. For further particulars, inquire of the Secretary upon the premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; house nearly new with all the modern improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO a single room for gentlemen, newly furnished, at No. 19 West 28th-st., near the St. James Hotel. None need apply who do not desire first-class rooms.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Darien; use of horse, carriage and cow; three acres of ground, fine house, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NEAR BROADway; first and second floors; separate or together; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, No. 182 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WELL LOCATED, three suites rooms; also, basement for office. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; also, single bedrooms at private residence, No. 106 Clinton-place, near Brevoort House. References required.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A furnished house, in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 7 State-st.

TO LET—NO. 112 WEST 49TH-ST., A NEW brown-stone front house; rent $2,250 per annum. Inquire of BENJ. T. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ONE LARGE AND ONE OR TWO small furnished rooms, without board, for three ladies, in New-York or Brooklyn; private family preferred. Address, stating terms and locality, Box No. 3,196 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF years, with privilege to buy, two or three lots in one plot in this City. Address, with particulars, WATHAN & COMPANY, Marble Works, No. 199 Mercer-st.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

The WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY are prepared to supply orders by CANAL and RAILROAD, or for reshipment at ELIZABETHPORT and JERSEY CITY.

This coal being mined from the

CELEBRATED BALTIMORE VEIN,

attention is respectfully called to its value for STEAM and DOMESTIC purposes.

For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Company,

No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., N PINE-ST

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD OF THE very best quality at the lowest market price, at the Empire Depot, No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, a GOLD BROOCH, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, (rather unique in workmanship, probably differing from any manufactured in the City, or on sale, valued as a relic,) either in an 8th-av. car or in going from College-place through Murray-st. to Broadway, across Broadway and Park to *Daily Times* Office, thence to *Tribune*, from *Tribune* through Nassau-st. to *Herald*, then up Fulton-st. to take 8th-av. car, Vesey-st., thence to Charles-st. The finder will receive five dollars reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the office of the *Daily Times*.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING notes: No. 1,198, Bently & Burton's, Sept. 20, four months, $2,868 58; No. 9, Valk Brothers, Sept. 8, four months, $4,537 75; No. 6,551, A. Brinkerhoff, Sept. 27, two months, $637; No. 6,622, Marshall, Barber & Bro., Oct. 5, three months, $733 97; No. 6,623, Lewis W. Phillips, Sept. 10, four months, $635 23; endorsed by David Duncan. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above described notes. A suitable reward will be given upon their return to the subscriber, WM. H. PHILLIPS, No. 66 Wall-st.
October 10, 1866.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE OF WOODruff & Beach Iron Works, H. B. Beach, Treasurer, Hartford, Conn., and indorsed by Woodruff & Beach, dated Sept. 14, four months, $3,163 25-100; payable at Phoenix National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 1 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
The great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
produced by permission of Miss LAURA KEENE, with a cast of distinguished ability.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG AND DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER...Director
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 11, 1866,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
ASA TRENCHARD,
His very popular and original character, in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The original comedy, played by an arrangement with Miss Laura Keene.
The director takes pleasure in being able to present this delightful comedy with the following meritorious cast:
Mr. Charles Vandenhoff....as..........Lord Dundreary
Mr. Stoddart.....................as..........Abel Murcott
Mr. Charles Peters...........as..........Binney
Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. W. Barron, Mr. C. Burke, Mr. Gillett, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Kenway, Miss Caroline Carson, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Georgie Tolbin, Miss Alice Harrison, Mrs. Sinclair, also appearing.
ASA TRENCHARD.......................................Mr. JEFFERSON
With new and pleasing scenery, by Messrs. E. Hayes and D. Strong.
Seats may be secured daily for Mr. Jefferson's nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the box office.
Due notice will be given of the FINAL NIGHTS of Mr. Jefferson in
RIP VAN WINKLE.

RISTORI MATINEE—FIRST AND ONLY ONE—FRENCH THEATRE.
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13, MARY STUART. Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of MARY STUART.
The sale of seats for the RISTORI MATINEE commences TO-DAY at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway. Admission to the matinee, to all parts of the house, $2 (with exception to private boxes, which may be secured at their usual price.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Manager.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
The first equestrienne of the age.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts.
Reserved seats and tickets can also be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL. MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL. EVERY NIGHT. TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
THE SHIP ON FIRE.
The Dream of the Reveler.
Mr. and Mrs. Doubledot.
Napoleon the Third.
The Living Photograph of Sims Reeves.
The Undistinguishable Twin.
Molly Doolan, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 8 precisely.
Tickets for sale and seats secured at Irving Hall, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatrical Agency, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
No evening performance on Saturdays.

DE GARMO'S NEW AND ELEGANT HALL, with supper and dressing rooms complete, may be engaged for
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS,
by applying at the Academy, 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

THE TURF.

THE PATERSON RACES.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 11.
FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE, TWO MILES, OVER EIGHT HURDLES;
$400, $100 to second horse.
Dennis Reedy enters Zigzag, 160 pounds.
W. Pepper enters Nannie Craddock, 154 pounds.
R. Ainsley enters Gen. Williams, 145 pounds.
Dr. Kirwan enters Citadel, 145 pounds.
SECOND RACE—The Sequel Stakes, Purse $400, for three year olds, two-mile dash.
Col. McDaniels enters b. c. Ripley.
D. McCoun enters ch. c. King Lear.
D. McCoun enters b. f. Dot.
S. J. Curters enters ch. c. Delegate.
T. B. Read enters ch. f. Enchantress.
THIRD RACE—Premium $700 for all ages, three-mile heats.
J. S. Watson enters ch. g. Aldebaran.
FOURTH RACE—Consolation premium $300 for all ages, one-and-a-quarter-mile dash; horses beaten here once, allowed 7 pounds; twice, 14 pounds.
R. Ainsley enters gr. c. Richmond, 4 years, 90 pounds.
Dr. Weldon enters b. f. Susie M., 3 years, 80 pounds.
J. Hunter enters b. f. Ulrica, 3 years, 80 pounds.
D. McDaniels enters b. c. Luther, 4 years, 97 pounds.
Dr. Weldon enters ch. c. Local, 3 years, 76 pounds.
Trains start from foot of Chambers-st. at 8:30, 10, 11 and 11:45 A. M., returning when the races are over.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS
Should be in every family. They are an honest medicine, and are the best preparations for females ever invented. They are a certain cure for all diseases peculiar to females. Don't fail to buy the best.
Sold by all druggists and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,350, New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 123 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE
TWO NEW COMEDIES.
Both produced with scenery, dresses and appointments ENTIRELY NEW,
and distribution of characters embracing
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY) Oct. 11,
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
FRIDAY, Oct. 12—THE FAST FAMILY.
SATURDAY, Oct. 13—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
MONDAY, Oct. 15—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
TUESDAY, Oct. 16—THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 18—THE FAST FAMILY.
The performance of "The Favorite of Fortune" terminates at 5 to 11.
OTHER NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
Acting Manager.......................................Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director...Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter..Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer...Mr. Theodore Moss
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..............................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FIFTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET,
in precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE BLACK CROOK EVERY EVENING at 7¾.

WINTER GARDEN.
W. STUART..Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO
of the great artiste,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Davenport.)
Whose intensely passionate personation
of
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR,
in the beautiful historical play of that title, is generally pronounced
A CONSUMMATE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
J. H. Taylor, M. W. Leffingwell, W. Davidge, W. S. Andrews; Messrs. Monck, Johnson, Andrews, and others in the cast
SATURDAY, 13th,
MRS. LANDER'S LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY, 15TH,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will appear in her great role of
LADY AUDLEY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN OPERA,
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
Eichberg's genuine version, which will be repeated every evening this week, and on SATURDAY at a MATINEE, for the FIRST TIME.
Admission, 75 cents. Commence at 8 precisely.
NEXT WEEK, Eichberg's brilliant Opera Bouffe, A NIGHT IN ROME.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..............................Mr. J. W. LINGARD
TWO IMMENSE DRAMAS,
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,
AND
CARTOUCHE,
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF PARIS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager.....................G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING IN
THE CHILD STEALER.
THE POST BOY OF CORNWALL.
G. L. FOX and full company in the pieces.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, AT DODWORTH HALL EVERY NIGHT. TICKETS 50 CENTS. MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
THE ÆRIAL BELL,
Magic Candles,
The Prolific Hat.
The Striking Watches,
How to Make Money,
The Indian Sword,
The Growth of Flowers,
AND THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
720 BROADWAY, 720 BROADWAY, 720.
Entire change of programme.
First appearance of the celebrated comedian
Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY.
THE WONDERFUL LEON,
THE WONDERFUL LEON.
FRANK MORAN, JOHN ALLEN, EDWIN KELLY.
New choruses, new quartets, new songs, new dances.
THE DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.
THE DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES. THIRD SEASON—1866-'67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE
WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED
AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED
at Steinway & Son's, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS can now select them at Irving Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
NEXT TUESDAY, Oct. 16, fourth subscription, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of Racine's celebrated tragedy, PHEDRA.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
This company comprises the most talented performers in the country. This week a CHALLENGE PROGRAMME, including a new piece, by Mr. G. W. H. Griffin, HARLEM LANE. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.
As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES, at very low prices, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ORGANist an engagement in New-York or vicinity; good reference given; terms very moderate. Address J. G. E., Station G, Post-office.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

DANCING.

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay-st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 8, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
Circulars may be had at No. 37 West 21st-st., or of R. MURPHY, No. 1,208 Broadway.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies at 2 o'clock, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Rooms, No. 727 6th-av., near 42d-st., New-York, select classes in fashionable Dancing and Calisthenics meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, afternoon and evening. Send for circulars.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Association at New-Haven.

DISCUSSION UPON LABOR AND WAGES.

Interesting Statements by Hon D. A. Wells.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Haven, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

I know that it is altogether out of character, to joke at a funeral, and it will look very much like it if I tell the readers of the Times that the meetings of this Social Science Association have an amusing side. It is even possible that they will positively refuse to believe the statement after reading the record of the proceedings in this morning's papers, but I can solemnly assure them of the entire accuracy of the assertion. To particularize. It is really ludicrous to see how much ignorance there is even in New-Haven regarding the aims and objects of the Association. For some reason or other very many people—and the residents of cities in particular—associate Social Science with the "Social Evil," and they therefore take it for granted that this Association devotes itself to the discussion of the questions connected with the removal of this vice. Possibly this absurd idea may have had something to do with the slim attendance of ladies upon the sessions of the Association, for, until this morning, the fair sex of New-Haven has had very few representatives. Then again, the word social has an inevitable connection with socialism and social reform, about which people generally care to hear nothing. The publication of the reports of the proceedings in the New-Haven papers last evening, however, removed some of these erroneous ideas, and convinced the people that they really had some of the "great guns" in the political and financial world among them, and that they were engaged in the discussion of important questions, in some of which, at least, they all felt an interest. As a consequence, the Common Council Chamber was very well filled last evening by as intelligent and appreciative an audience as has ever attended any of the meetings of the association even in Boston.

Very many people too, I find, are inclined to enjoy a quiet laugh at the idea of these "theorists," as they term them, meeting and discussing the subjects which have been presented at this meeting, for instance, when no practical results can be accomplished; but there could not be a greater mistake than this. The Association includes among active working members, very many who have long been prominent in public life, and whose views deserve the highest consideration. The thoroughly practical ability of Mr. David A. Wells, for instance, is recognized by the entire business community, and the names of others, such as Hon. Amasa A. Walker, for instance, who have taken a prominent part in the proceedings, are widely and favorably known. There are many who do not like to see women engage in the discussions at such meetings, and those who are principled against this very naturally sneer at the appearance here of a representative of the sex. It is only fair to say, however, that the lady who has spoken for the women here has sense enough, will enough for a man, and if females are not interested in social subjects, what are they interested in? Only obliterate some of those marks of Bostonian exclusiveness which characterize the Association, make it cosmopolitan, let it enlist in its membership men from all parts of the country, and who are capable of speaking for all sections, and it must in time grow to be an institution of great influence. A step in advance has been taken by bringing the organization thus far from Boston to hold its annual meeting, and who knows but the success of this experiment may take it still nearer to New-York another year.

As I have already said, the meeting last evening was much better attended than any of the previous sessions had been. The chief attraction was a paper by Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, upon the "Relations of the Statute and Common Law." The Governor first drew the distinction between written and unwritten law, and then made some very curious and interesting observations upon the proportion of the two. In the next place he defined the limits within which the Courts could fix the meaning of the law, traced the independence of laws and popular sentiment and showed how the latter may outrun the former so as to anticipate it. To show the force of popular sentiment he instanced a case out West where certain settlers were obliged to leave lands because the law compelled them to do so, and who restrained others from entering upon and taking possession of their improvements without committing a single overt act, but simply by ostracizing them. The Dred Scott decision, which not only fell dead but came near shaking the foundations of the Supreme Court itself, showed how public opinion could neutralize any obnoxious decision, even of the highest tribunal. Gov. Washburn alluded with much emphasis to the importance of having wise and discreet law makers. It often happens that a law is enacted for special purposes which put in jeopardy the rights of others whose claims to consideration had not been taken into account. To meet and prevent such cases as these it was suggested that a commissioner should be named of first-rate abilities, who should revise all proposed laws to see that they said precisely what they mean. Gov. Washburn then asked how far those difficulties could be remedied by a code. In this connection the speaker urged the necessity of a sifting process constantly being carried on with the laws of the different States. By doing this work thoroughly we should finally have one added to those bonds of union among the States of which we now have too few. The speaker did not think there was any probability of our getting so far advanced that we should not need a law-defining power; and in conclusion he urged that no people could consider their liberties safe who did not have a judiciary above suspicion; and he insisted upon the necessity of compensating judges so that they might be placed above all extraneous influences of this kind, and also urged that since they needed so long a preliminary training, their tenure of office should not be temporary. Gov. Washburn denounced eloquently that policy which made the judges dependent upon popular suffrage. In point of ability this paper was decidedly superior to any previously submitted; and although it was upon a subject which could hardly be called popular, it held the closest attention of all present.

PRISON CONTRACT LABOR.

Dr. Wines, of the New-York Prison Association, then read a paper discussing and exposing the evils and disadvantages of the system of letting out prison labor by contract, as is the practice in very many of the States. He demonstrated that it was a decided loss to the State; that it put the discipline of the prison into other hands than those in which it properly belonged, and that it set up a power behind the throne which exerted a most demoralizing influence. In conclusion he urged mental training, moral culture and instruction in a trade as the three main points which should be aimed at in caring for the convict.

On motion, it was resolved to dispense with the further reading of papers in order to allow opportunity for remarks from some members who might not be present at to-day's session.

INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. David A. Wells, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was invited to address the Association, and proceeded to make some remarks on the industry of the country, which he declared was in an unnatural and abnormal condition. Every one knew that there had been a great enhancement in the price of every variety of labor during the last three or four years. Since 1860 the increase had been from 75 to 125 per cent., and the prices of manufactures and the necessaries of life had of course advanced in proportion. In his view the labor of the country was not at all in need of sympathy. The advance in the prices paid for it had actually arrested the development of the country. To prove this he maintained the fact that one-third of the books published in the country were now manufactured abroad, and he had just been told that there was now lying at one of the Boston wharves, a vessel loaded with imported starch which could actually be sold at one quarter to half a cent per pound less than that made here. This, in the country of corn and potatoes, was certainly a very significant and indeed an important fact. In the New-England factories women's wages now averaged over $1 per day. They could get good board for $2 50 per week, and any one could calculate their savings from these data. As a consequence of this state of affairs there was a strike in some of the factories last Summer, and the women actually went off to the seaside to enjoy themselves pending the result of the strike. Mr. Wells then alluded to the nationality of the operatives now engaged in these factories. Formerly American girls filled all the places. Now they had not only got above this work—they considered themselves too good for domestic occupations as well. Very many of them had gone to manufacturing paper collars; others worked sewing-machines, and others still were employed as clerks in many stores. Irish women had taken the places they had vacated in factories and at home, and agents of the mills were not only sweeping Canada for help, but were actually going from one establishment in New-England to another buying off the operatives. There was such a demand for labor throughout the country, and chiefly in New-England, that it was safe to assert no person was warranted in applying for charity anywhere in this broad land unless they were actually disabled. Mr. Wells also stated that the further extension of the iron manufacture in Pennsylvania was actually impossible because of the scarcity of skilled labor. The want of this no amount of capital could compensate for. Some very interesting facts were touched upon in this connection relative to the main feature of one kind of steel. In making this it was necessary that the workmen should not only be able to distinguish the crucible as it stood on the furnace, but also to remove the lid of the crucible and examine its contents. English workmen skilled in this were the only ones who could do the work alluded to, and it had become necessary to import them for this purpose. One manufacturer in Pennsylvania had told Mr. Wells that, after persevering efforts, he had got so far as to be able to see the crucible in the furnace, but he could go no further than that, and he had been able to train but a single American to examine the contents of the crucible itself. In England, the workmen had formed guilds to prevent any of those who could perform this work from coming to this country. Mr. Wells added that he might state very many other interesting facts, but he did not think it right to anticipate further the report he expected to make to Congress at its next session.

By way of corroborating Mr. Wells' statements, Mr. Walker, of Springfield, Mass., stated that a few days ago he had a talk with a girl employed in a factory at Chicopee, who told him that she ran six looms and earned $40 per month, out of which she paid $11 for board, laying up $29 per month—more than the average of the sum earned by male laborers.

Mrs. Dall asked what Mr. Wells meant by the statement that factory girls went to the seaside for recreation, and that the average of the time made by the operatives was only three months.

Mr. Wells replied that the first fact was stated to him in the course of a general conference with the agents of the New-England mills, mostly from Maine, and that as one gentleman alluded to the fact, it was echoed by nearly all the others in the room. As regarded the three months' term, he had that from the same source substantially. The female laborers made such large profits that it was actually the fact that they did not care to work longer than the period named. This was particularly the case with girls from Canada.

Mrs. Dall was inclined to believe that the fact first stated by Mr. Wells was altogether exceptional, and that it had been thrown out by the agents to destroy sympathy with operatives. She knew that the girls from Canada did not work steadily, but for that very reason their services were not engaged when other operatives could be secured. She had seen a number of the class referred to refused employment for this very reason.

Hon. Amasa A. Walker called in question the accuracy of Mr. Wells' statement regarding the advance in the rates of wages. Instead of being as high as stated the average rate of increase, taking the entire country into the calculation, was not more than fifty per cent. That is, men who formerly received $2 per diem now got $3, and those who earned $1 received $1 50.

The subject was here dropped and the Association adjourned until this morning.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

This morning the transaction of some matters relative to the organization and finances of the Association was first in order. In the absence of the Treasurer the Secretary submitted the following statement, showing the

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Receipts	$444 81
Expenses	233 35
Cash on hand	$211 46
Liabilities	210 00
The receipts consist of	
106 admission fees	$318 00
2 life memberships	100 00
Sale of documents	20 00
Interest	6 81
Total	$444 81
The expenses comprise	
Advertising	$86 37
Printing	86 10
Sundries, chiefly stationary and postage	60 88
Total	$233 35
The liabilities are	
Cost of printing 1,000 pamphlets	$205 00
Advertising	5 00

A committee was then appointed to make nominations of officers of the Association for the year ensuing.

THE CHOLERA.

While the Nominating Committee were in consultation Dr. William Read, of Boston, read a paper on "The Infectious Nature of Cholera." After alluding to the terrible nature of the disease and its long existence in the world, he sketched the course of its devastation, and then took the ground that it was not epidemic but infectious, since it was communicable from man to man in numerous mysterious ways. The methods in which diseases might be transmitted were described and fully discussed. Dr. Read then called attention to the point that cholera never appeared in any country until some one or some articles infected with it had entered that country, and quoted numerous facts to sustain the assertion, among them the circumstances of its development on this side the Atlantic every time that it had made its terrible visitation. The efficacy of the rigorous restrictive measures adopted in New-York was the most emphatic proof possible of the truth of this theory. Leaving general facts, the Doctor quoted numerous individual facts which sustained the assertion that the disease was contagious. Next it was asserted that in proportion with the care taken by individuals to avoid the contagion and the efficacy of the means adopted, to the same extent was the disease restricted. The history of the disease afforded numerous illustrations of the truth of this position. These facts fully established the assertion that cholera is a transmissible disease, and therefore that it is capable of being restricted in its operation. The conclusions of the Commission sent to Constantinople by the British Government were also cited. From all these facts and opinions, Dr. Read deduced the conclusion that, to ward off the disease, the circle of exclusion must be made complete by some central authority, and he suggested united action between our Government and that of the British provinces to effectually guard the entire sea coast when the disease threatened to approach. Certainly, he argued, it was better that the few who wanted to enter the community should be inconvenienced than that the many should be exposed to danger, and the same principles which would govern us in our families under similar circumstances, should obtain in matters of public concern.

Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Boston, gave some of his experiences when the cholera first visited Boston, and then the Association listened to a paper on "The Connection of Food with Health, and the Responsibility of Housekeepers for the Health and Life of the Family."

THE FOOD QUESTION.

Dr. Jarvis' specialty is figures and statistics, or at least that is his strongest point, and some of his works summing up the results of patient and laborious investigations have gained him a wide reputation. It is not very strange therefore that his paper upon the food question was not of a very practical or interesting character. He did not introduce figures to an unwarrantable extent, but the ladies present seemed to think they knew quite as much of cooking as he did, and did not pay very close attention to his disquisition. Accepting their judgment, probably, as conclusive the gentlemen also seemed to lose their interest in his discussion of the laws of digestion. Next in order was a discussion upon the

INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.

Mr. Sanborn, the Secretary of the Association, submitted a paper on the instruction of these unfortunates according to the system of Dr. Blanchet, of Paris. He said that, although efforts to instruct deaf mutes were begun so long ago as three hundred years, it was only until within the last century that their education had been systematized. After alluding to the system which had been practiced in France and Germany, Mr. Sanborn explained Dr. Blanchet's theory, which is founded upon the idea that the organs of deaf mutes and of those who can speak are substantially alike. Starting from this point, he put in practice the theory that deaf mutes can be taught to articulate by means of the senses of sight and touch, and still further that, to do this, it was not necessary to separate them from their families. Mr. Sanborn read the titles of various pamphlets written by Dr. Blanchet in explanation of his system. He also gave a synopsis of these dissertations. Statistics showed that of thirty thousand deaf mutes in France only twenty-five hundred can be taught in the asylums, since these institutions can accommodate no more. Dr. Blanchet takes the ground that nearly all the thirty thousand can be instructed by his system in the common schools of France. This plan would not only possess the advantage of saving the expense of separate institutions, but would bring these unfortunates into contact with hundreds of companions from whom they had before been separated. The importance of this consideration in its influence upon the disposition of deaf mutes cannot be overrated. Dr. Blanchet's system was in practice in ten schools in Paris in 1862, and since that time its use had been greatly extended by order of the Government. Mr. Sanborn explained that by a modification of this system the blind could also be brought into the same schools with deaf mutes and children who could speak. He also said that Blanchet's system did not do away with the manual alphabet, which still keeps an important place in the instruction of deaf mutes, as well as in holding intercourse with them.

An interesting discussion followed the reading of Mr. Sanborn's paper. Rev. Mr. Turner, formerly of the Hartford Asylum, introduced the debate. He said that Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, who introduced the earlier French system into this country, inducted him into the manner of instructing the deaf and dumb, but that he had no theory whatever to sustain in any remarks that he might make. The statement that the organs of speech were identical in the mute and those who could talk, was true. The former differed from the latter only in being deprived of the sense of hearing. Mr. Turner then stated that no congenitally deaf mute ever yet attempted to communicate with his parents or any other members of the family by means of oral sounds, and he added the curious fact, that parents who brought their children to the institution with which he had been connected, hadly ever, even when their offspring had reached the age of four or five years, believed that they were deaf and dumb. They supposed that they were only slow in learning to talk, and they took them to the Asylum for instruction. These deaf mutes invented a sign system which answered all their wants, and they relied upon this solely until they were brought to the Asylum. This, the speaker argued, was the natural, and therefore the easiest method that could be adopted, and it was this which Mr. Gallaudet had relied upon. Improvements had been made in the details of the system, and others doubtless would follow, but he hardly thought that it would be in the direction of instructing deaf mutes in articulation. He insisted very emphatically upon the fact that the direction of the Hartford institution were earnest and eager in their efforts to discover and apply all possible improvements, the value of which had been demonstrated by experience.

The Association at this point adjourned until afternoon, and immediately upon reassembling, the subject under discussion in the morning was resumed.

Rev. Mr. Stone, of the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum, argued that Blanchet's system was not new, but that it was tried some thirty or forty years ago in several European countries, and that it had proved a failure.

Prof. Day, well known from his connection at different times with our leading deaf and dumb asylums, and distinguished by the thoroughness and ability of his writings upon the subject, corroborated Mr. Stone's statement. He said that those acquainted with the subject were astonished that Blanchet's system should be received as a novelty. It had been tried substantially years ago, and was demonstrated to be altogether insufficient. At best it could not take the children beyond a certain point, and there were reasons which every instructor of deaf mutes would understand why it would be practically impossible to bring these unfortunates into the common schools to be taught with other children. Prof. Day said that he had investigated the French and German systems thoroughly and where they were in practical operation, and it was his deliberate and firm conviction that the American system of instructing deaf mutes was in every respect superior to that practiced elsewhere.

Mr. Gallaudet, of the College of Deaf and Dumb, at Washington, D. C., argued with considerable ability, force and feeling against any attempt to substitute Blanchet's system for that now practiced in our institutions. He regarded Blanchet as, to a great extent, a theorist, and although it might be of some use in preliminary instruction it could not begin to do that which had been done in our institutions. Mr. Gallaudet eulogized the sign system, acknowledging that he was peculiarly attached to it because it was the only language in which his mother ever talked with him, and he also spoke of the Washington College as the crowning glory of the American system. These young men from nearly every State in the Union were gathered together, receiving just such instruction as was given in our colleges, and in the identical branches there pursued. He appealed eloquently against in any way interfering with our institutions for the sake of making experiments. At the same time he would welcome warmly any suggestions which promised practical good for the class in the welfare of which he felt so deep an interest.

At the conclusion of the debate the following list of officers, reported by the Committee appointed in the morning, was agreed upon:

President—Prof. W. B. Rogers.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. B. Sears, D. D., Rhode Island; Dr. Edward Jarvis, Massachusetts; D. A. Wells, Esq., District of Columbia; Hon. Emory Washburne, Massachusetts; J. H. Burrows, LL.D., Pennsylvania; T. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL.D., Connecticut; Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Massachusetts; Amasa A. Walker, Massachusetts; Oliver S. Strong, New-York.

Directors.—D. C. Gilman, Connecticut; F. L. Olmstead, New-York; Prof. Perry, Williams College; Prof. T. W. Dwight, New-York; Mrs. Dall, Massachusetts.

General Secretaries.—Dr. S. Elliott, Massachusetts; F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts.

Special Secretaries.—Hon. J. D. Philbrick, Massachusetts; Mrs. A. W. May, Massachusetts; Hon. Geo. Walker, Massachusetts; Hon. E. R. Potter, Rhode Island.

Treasurer.—J. J. Higginson, Boston.

A number of nominations for corresponding and honorary members were made, but were finally all referred to the Executive Committee.

The subject of the next paper on the docket was "Improved Dwellings for Rich and Poor." The chief point in his plan was the substitution of the octagonal for the square form of houses, the different structures upon a given square of ground being made to fit into one another like the cells in a honey-comb. He claimed that by this arrangement, more roof could be placed over the same extent of land and more persons could be accommodated than by any other plan which could be devised. Diagrams, exhibiting the arrangement in all its details, were exhibited to the meeting, and it would, of course, be useless to attempt to describe the proposed dwelling without their assistance. Mr. Wilder showed how five hundred persons could thus be comfortably disposed of in houses occupying but a single acre of ground, and he claimed that his plans secured more light and better ventilation than could possibly be obtained in any other way, and that the rooms were so located that in heating them, pure, warm and, at the same time, moist air could be introduced without any difficulty. In the centre of each octagon he proposed to have a vacant space for a hoistway, and the arrangement of staircases and doorways, at the same time, would be such that free and perfectly safe egress could be secured in case of fire. After disposing of his building, Mr. Wilder branched off into a general discussion of financial affairs, having very little connection with the subject in hand. E. S.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New-Haven, Ct., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The American Social Science Association adjourned this evening after a session of two days. The topic of discussion to-day was the deaf-mute system. Able addresses were made by Mr. Turner, Principal of the Connecticut Institution, Prof. Day, of Yale College, and Mr. Gallaudet, of Washington, D. C. Mr. G. B. Hubbell, formerly Warden of Sing Sing Prison, gave an interesting account of his prison experience. Resolutions complimentary and eulogistic were passed on the death of Henry Rogers, Professor of the University of Glasgow. To-morrow the members of the Association will be entertained by the Faculty of Yale College.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First and Second Presbyteries of New-York in Council—Installation of Dr. Archibald in Brooklyn—The Nyack Church Case—Minister and People Exhorted to be Friendly—Increase of the Membership.

The New-York Presbytery met in the lecture-room of the University-place Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, Rev. Morse Rowell, Moderator.

The report of the Committee on Sessional Records of the various churches of the Presbytery was read and duly approved.

Rev. Dr. Alexander reported that Rev. Dr. Archibald, of Indiana, had accepted a call from Westminster Church, in Brooklyn, to be the pastor thereof. It was thereupon, on motion, decided that the installation sermon should be preached on the Sabbath evening of Oct. 22, Rev. Dr. Rice being appointed to preach the sermon and Drs. Murray and Kellogg to deliver the charge to the pastor and people.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Imbree, a resolution calling attention to the needy condition of the Scotch Church, with reference to giving immediate assistance, was read and passed.

The minutes of the various churches of the Presbytery, having been referred to various Committees, were reported upon and duly approved.

A communication purporting to be signed by forty-five members of the Nyack Church was then read, as follows:

To the Presbytery of New-York:

We, the undersigned members of the Presbyterian Church in Nyack, under the care of the Presbytery of New-York, beg leave to approach your reverend body, entreating your attention to the condition of the church, of which we are members, under your care. We are warmly attached to the Presbyterian Church, and most unwilling to leave it; but under the circumstances in which the church is now placed, that unless the Presbytery come speedily up to our help, the strong probability is that we shall lose it, and be forced away from the church we love and desire to preserve.

The attendance on divine ordinances is gradually falling off, and we fear its dissolution is approaching. The Sabbath-school, the nursery of the church, has been seriously diminished. From an attendance of eighty it has run down to an attendance of twenty: consequently, our hopes of training the young in the principles of the Presbyterian Church are sadly blighted.

The prayer-meetings in which we delighted, and where we encouraged each other in our Christian course, and where we sought the blessing of God upon the means of grace, are wholly forsaken. In truth, the whole machinery by which we labored to promote the interests of our beloved Zion is sadly weakened and well-nigh rendered useless to promote the spiritual interests of our church. These, dear brethren, are the reasons why we come before you begging your interference to prevent it, as we fear the total dissolution of our beloved church.

This petition was referred to Drs. Scott, Campbell and Rice for action. The Committee, having retired, brought in the following report:

The Committee report to the Presbytery a petition of certain members of the church at Nyack, and recommend that it be read. The Committee further recommend that the following answer be given to said petition:

The Presbytery understand that this petition has reference to a difficulty in the Church at Nyack, upon which the Presbytery has already passed its judgment; and as the brethren who feel themselves aggrieved did not avail themselves of the right of appeal, therefore,

Resolved, That respecting the doctrines taught and the sentiments uttered by pastors in the pulpit, whether in harmony with our confession of faith, the Presbytery is the judge, and this Presbytery cannot permit private members of the churches to array themselves against pastors, or to disturb the peace of the churches, on the ground of their opinion regarding pastoral duties.

Resolved, That the Presbytery do earnestly exhort and enjoin the petitioners to cease all further agitation, to seek to heal divisions, and to pray and labor for the prosperity of the Church which they profess to love.

This petition and the report thereon was the subject of a very lively discussion by the Presbytery. It appears that Rev. Mr. Corey, who is the Pastor of the church at Nyack, has given offence to a number of his parishioners by preaching, some two years ago, a discourse in which he took strong grounds on the necessity of supporting the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. It appears that the 45 who have joined in the petition aim indirectly to depose Mr. Corey in his pastorate on these grounds, and seek the intervention of the Presbytery to assist them in that purpose.

During the debate upon the report a warm support was given by the brethren to Dr. Corey, and one of the members remarked that Dr. Corey had not gone half far enough in his expressions of loyalty, and warmly recommended that he have the support and sympathy of the Presbytery.

It was moved that the Presbytery adjourn to the church at Nyack, and there hear anew all complaints and pass thereon. The motion was lost.

On motion the two resolutions embodied in the report of the Committee were adopted.

On motion of Dr. Scott, the whole of the preamble was stricken out as not referring to previous action.

On motion of Dr. Campbell, it was moved that for the peace of the church and the comfort and happiness of Dr. Corey, that Dr. Corey be requested to resign. The motion being put was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Demorest, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, presented his credentials, and after being duly examined was admitted to the Presbytery of New-York.

Mr. Demerest was then formally called to the pastorate of the Church of the Palisades, and accepted the call, under the approval of the Presbytery.

On motion of Mr. Demorest Dr. Murray was invited to preach the installation sermon, Dr. Rice to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Alexander to deliver the charge to the people. Tuesday two weeks from that day was appointed as the day for installation and ordination of Mr. Demorest to his new charge.

Mr. Nightingale, laboring as a licentiate in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, presented a request to be regularly ordained to the ministry, which request was granted.

The Presbytery met again yesterday in the same place.

The Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly presented a report stating that they had examined the minutes, and called the attention of the Presbytery to the overture in regard to the revision of the Book of Discipline. This paper was ordered to be sent to the other Presbytery.

Rev. Dr. Rice reported that Mr. Steel and Mr. Gamble, candidates for orders, had satisfactorily passed through their examination before the Presbytery, and had subscribed to the confession of faith, and that they had accordingly been duly licensed to preach.

One of these candidates, Rev. Mr. Gamble, then preached an eloquent and impressive discourse before the Presbytery, from the 3d chapter of St. John's Gospel and 16th verse: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life."

An application for assistance then came up from the pastor of the German Presbyterian Church at Clarkstown, N. Y. The pastor stated that there was a mortgage of $3,000 upon his church, and that he had labored among his people for several years for the sum of $400 per annum. That he now made an appeal to the Presbytery, not for himself, but for help to lift the mortgage from his church. His appeal was warmly seconded by the members of the Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Walker, President of the Board of Domestic Missions, presented his report on appropriations made to "feeble churches." This report shows the following appropriations for the past year:

Rev. Dr. Stein's, German Church	$600
F. L. Patton, Eighty-first-street Church	500
F. J. Evans, Greenbush Church	150
S. F. Farmer, Sea and Land	600
Arthur Potts, Morrisania	700
H. M. Wilson, Church of the Covenant	600
R. W. Proudfit, Weehawken	500
Mr. Kruise, Clarkson	750
Total	$3,900

The report recommended the renewal of the appropriations above set forth to those who had made their reports, and referred the others to the Presbytery.

The trustees of the Church of the "Sea and Land," a church in the Seventh Ward in this City, presented to the Presbytery, a report showing a heavy debt upon the church, and asking the Presbytery for assistance.

Rev. Mr. Farmer, the pastor of the church, after the reading of the report, said that this church was located in a section of the city where there could be no doubt of its spiritual necessity; that so far as its spiritual condition went the church was in every way prosperous; but that the church being encumbered with a heavy debt, its spiritual usefulness was in a great degree impeded. His own salary he stated was but $1,200 a year—not sufficient to support a clergyman in this city. He asked that an appropriation might be made increasing it to about $1,500.

Rev. Mr. Proudfit, of Weehawken, asked permission to administer the Lord's Supper and the rite of baptism in his church. It appears that there is no regular church organization of any denomination at Weehawken, but that there is a large attendance of those formerly belonging to different Christian denominations upon Mr. Proudfit's ministry. That even the church of which he is the pastor has no regular organization as a Presbyterian Church, according to the rules of the Synod. This request was followed by a brief debate. It was finally decided that as soon as the church should organize itself according to rule and should be admitted as a Presbyterian Church into the Synod, that then it would be entitled to full privileges.

The credentials of Rev. Mr. Saul, formerly a regularly ordained minister of the German Lutheran Church, were presented by Rev. Dr. Scott, and he was recommended for admission into the Presbytery. The candidate, after due examination by Dr. Rice and the Moderator, was duly received and licensed.

It was resolved that the next stated meeting of the Presbytery be held in April next in the Forty-second-street Church, of which Rev. Dr. Scott is pastor.

The Treasurer was duly empowered and directed to pay the usual Synodical assessment, $15.

It was resolved that meetings be held in the following churches, in succession, during "The Week of Prayer," the first week in January:

First Church, on Monday.
University-place, on Tuesday.
Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, on Wednesday.
Twenty-third-street Church, on Thursday.
Brick Church, on Friday.
The meetings to be held at 3 o'clock P. M.
After prayer, the Presbytery adjourned.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERY.

The opening sermon before the Second Presbytery of New-York was preached in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth-street, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. S. T. Carter, from the following text:

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—1 Timothy, I., 15.

After a brief introduction, the preacher went on to observe: *First*—That the saying in the text is true, and, first, we know it is true, because the prophets foretold his coming; second, the apostles and the evangelists have testified to his presence—his having come; and third, the sanctifying influences of the testimony upon the minds of the reader. *Second.* It was a faithful saying and worthy of acceptation. We did not treat this as we did the common things of life; nor should we for it was no ordinary cause that prompted Christ Jesus to make his tremendous sacrifice. *Third.* We were then led to the consideration of the fact that this faithful saying, worthy of acceptation, is that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners. To this end they were invited to inquire what a sinner was? After a description of the sinner in all his aspects on earth, the preacher said that such was the character of all mankind. It was to be implied that saving sinners was the motive of Christ's coming. The indication was that it was his determination, and nothing could shake him. He not only had the motive and determination to save sinners, but he accomplished his great work.

After the sermon, the Second Presbytery of New-York organized, Rev. S. T. Carter, moderator. The roll of the churchs was called, and the Presbytery adjourned till yesterday.

The Presbytery met by adjournment in the Scotch Church, in Fourteenth-street, yesterday morning. Among the ministers present were Rev. Drs. McElroy, Dickinson and Halliday, and Rev. Messrs. Carter, Stoddart, Phrener and Sanderson. The session records of the various churches were presented and approved. Other reports which were presented indicated a general increase of the membership in the churches in the charge of the Presbytery.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN HIPWELL.

Arrest of a Man on Suspicion of Being the Assassin—Coroner's Inquest—No New Developments—The Murder Still a Mystery.

An account of the mysterious murder of John Hipwell, a policeman, while on duty in Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, was published in the Times of yesterday. This Officer, while patroling his beat at the corner of Broadway and Third-street, at 3:30 o'clock, was shot through the heart by an unknown hand, and expired almost instantly. No clue to the assassin has been found, although two witnesses testified to hearing two pistol-shots, and to seeing a small man run hastily down the street.

A man known as "Boston Jim," who is said to be a man of exceedingly bad character, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, and is now in custody of the Williamspurgh Police. The only evidence against him at present is a rumor to the effect that the prisoner was heard to vow vengeance against the officer, in consequence of some difficulty he had with him. The Police, however, are busily tracing his antecedents, and endeavoring to ascertain where he was at the time of the murder.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest on the body of the murdered man was commenced by Coroner Smith yesterday afternoon, at Firemen's Hall, Williamsburgh. The evidence throws no new light on the terrible tragedy, nor does it furnish any clue to the perpetrator of the deed. The following is the substance of the testimony given by the several witnesses:

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN VAN NESS.

Mr. John Van Ness, a resident of Williamsburgh, having been duly sworn, testified: I was acquainted with the deceased; on the night Mr. Hipwell was shot he was on West-street, between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M.; I saw Mr. Hipwell standing by a tree, with his face downward; we never have had any personal difficulty; I saw or heard him cross the street, and, after I passed him, I heard a report of a pistol; I was about ten feet beyond the tree when I heard the pistol; I saw a man come off the stoop of the adjoining house; I was in the middle of the street; I was going to fire at him, but my pistol missed fire; I followed him down Broadway; I was on the south side of Rush-street when I heard the pistol; it was so dark that I could scarcely see a man six feet ahead of me, except where the lamps were shining; the last time I spoke with Mr. Hipwell was about one month ago; the first person who came to where the deceased fell was Mr. Merritt; I know nothing concerning the character of the people living in the houses there; I do not remember whether there were lights in any of those houses at that hour of the night, or not; Mr. Hipwell was standing in front of Mr. Ackley's house when I heard the pistol shots; I have heard that some of the houses there do not bear a very good name; I can assign no good reason why he should stand beneath that particular tree, any more than any other; Mr. Estie hires me to watch his house.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ACKERLY.

Mr. George G. Ackerly having been sworn said—Was not formally acquainted with the deceased; I saw him on Monday night about half-past three o'clock; I heard a scuffle on the walk and heard a man halloo "murder" two or three times; then I heard two pistol shots; I then arose from my bed and looked out of the window; I saw two men on the sidewalk; one man gave the deceased a push; I saw several men on the walk; I dressed myself immediately, and went down; when I went down I saw that Mr. Estie was there; It was not more than half a minute after the shots were fired before I was dressed and down stairs; Mr. Hipwell was lying on the walk, and was dead; I went to bed at half-past nine o'clock the evening previous; I think the residents of those houses sustain a good reputation.

TESIMONY OF MR. COLLINS.

Mr. James B. Collins was next sworn: He knew the deceased when he saw him, but had no personal acquaintance with him; he had never heard that Mr. Hipwell ever had any difficulty with any one living in the houses there; he was usually home every evening; had never requested Mr. Hipwell nor any one else to watch any house in that part of the City; had never heard that there was any difficulty between husbands and wives in those houses, nor had he ever heard that any one was requested to watch certain houses in the absence of husbands or in the absence of wives.

Sarah Hoyt sworn, said: Was acquainted with the deceased; the night the tragedy occurred she was in bed; the first thing that directed her attention to it was two pistol shots; she looked out of the window and saw a small man run across the street; had never heard any one threatening any vengeance against Mr. Hipwell; when she saw the man running across the street, she screamed to her husband, "There goes the thief;" there has been no difficulty with the people who live there that should make it necessary for Mr. Hipwell to watch any house there.

Mr. C. F. Estie sworn: Said he knew Mr. Hipwell; the last time he spoke with him was about six months ago; when this tragedy occurred he was in bed; heard neither shot fired; he was awakened by the raising of a window in his brother's room, who said a burglar had been shot; the first man he saw was Mr. Van Ness, near Mr. Hipwell; Mr. Van Ness said he heard the report of the pistol, and he returned and found that Mr. Hipwell had been shot by a burglar in the balcony of one of the houses; witness then went to Mr. Hipwell and raised up his head, unbuttoned his clothes, thrust his hand into his clothes to ascertain whether he was still alive; he thrust his hand into blood; the man gasped and died; his pistol lay on the pavement near his body; witness examined it to ascertain whether it had been discharged; it had not; the hammer of the pistol had not been drawn back; a policeman then arrived and asked what was the matter; he told him this man had been shot; the neighbors in those houses generally came out to see what had been done; witness saw nothing of a burglar at that time; he had never heard Mr. Hipwell say that any one had ever threatened to shoot him; he never noticed any suspicious characters in that neighborhood; he had never noticed any one come out of those houses at 12 o'clock at night, as he was always in bed at that time; he had never heard anything said of a disrespectful character concerning the families who dwell in the houses there; the man he saw going down the street was a small man.

Mary L. Bunker sworn: Was acquainted with the deceased; she heard the report of a pistol; she immediately arose and went to the window; she heard the raps of a policeman's club, and saw a man walking very quickly by her house; he was a short, thick man, in dark clothes; he was rather a rough-looking person; he seemed very much excited; it was not so dark that she could not see men walking around; she had never heard Mr. Hipwell state that any one had ever threatened to shoot him; she should not recognize that man were she to see him again; it was too dark to distinguish countenances when the man passed by her house.

William E. Estie sworn: He had just retired to bed when he heard the report of a pistol; he sprang up, and heard the report of another pistol; he looked out of the window and saw a man reel and fall; he went down into the street and asked a man there what was the matter? he made me no answer; he did not know whether he was a private watchman or not; the man he saw was of rather medium size; all he heard was a cry of "Murder! Murder!" once or twice.

Mary Sibbler, sworn: She knew the deceased; she had had no one to come to see her but her brother, a married man, and he came last Friday night; he is a small, stout man; she heard no disturbance Tuesday morning; the first she heard of this murder was about 6 o'clock in the morning.

Here the examination was discontinued, and the case was adjourned till Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place.

LATER.

The man arrested on suspicion of perpetrating the bloody deed is known by the soubriquet of "Boston Jim." His real name is Patrick Sheffelin. This man was arrested some time ago by Officer Hipwell while he was engaged in a drunken brawl at a public house in the Nineteenth Ward; and it is said that unpleasant feelings have existed between the two men since that time. Sheffelin's clothes and height correspond with the description given of the murderer by those who saw him after he committed the fearful crime. Some of the parties who saw the murderer leave his victim, last evening called at the Station-house to identify the prisoner, but none of them were positive as to his identity, although they stated that he looked like the man they saw on the morning of the tragedy running down Broadway. Sheffelin has long been a resident of the lower portion of the Nineteenth Ward, and his reputation never stood good with the Police. He will probably be detained in custody to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Commencement of Bellevue Hospital College.

The commencement exercises of this institution came off last evening at Bellevue College, in Twenty-sixth-street, near First-avenue. There was a large attendance, composed of the medical fraternity of the City and ladies and the College faculty. This college has been established since 1861, and the class of last year numbered 411 students, being one of the most popular colleges in the United States. Prof. Isaac E. Taylor presided; Dr. Austin Flint acted as Secretary.

At 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. Beach opened proceedings by a short prayer.

Dr. A. D. Mott then delivered an eloquent address on the "Principles of Surgery." A glowing tribute was paid to woman for her labors in alleviating the condition of the sick and poor, as instanced in the Lying-in Asylum, the Orphan Asylum and other institutions. When the College first opened in 1861 there were 121 students, representing nearly all the States. In 1862-3 it numbered 183 students, of which 41 became doctors. In 1863-4 the College numbered 307 matriculates and 91 graduates. In 1864-5 there were 311 matriculates and 111 graduates; and in 1865-6 there were 470 students—representatives of all the States, the Canadas, the West Indies and even Germany. There were among these 171 graduates. Due honor was paid to the names of Francis, Rush, Warren, West, McNeven, Mitchell and Mott—the last the founder of chemical instruction, and the first, (Francis,) who fully recognized its value as practiced in this College.

Dr. Doremus then gave a series of exhibitions in spectral analysis, setting forth that iron in the sun passing through iron causes the peculiar tint in the sun's rays, being composed of potassium, barium, lithium, strontium, calcium and sodium. Upon this principle, light being composed of these metals in various proportions, explained the constitution of the sun, stars and nebulæ. The red, white and blue tints were then fully exhibited, of which the sun's rays were composed.

The audience dispersed at 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in price of English Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, also Ingrain Carpets, at 87½c., $1, $1 25 per yard; Oil-Cloths, 18 feet wide, also 4-4 Oil-Cloths, at 62c. per yard; English Druggets, four yards wide; French Window Shades, Piano and Tables Covers, Rugs, Mats, Church and Office Carpets, at low prices. N. B.—Mr. Anderson does not sell American Brussels. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

He who always maintains a position at the head of affairs must, par excellence, be a man of excellent abilities. Such a man is Knox, the Hatter. His Fall styles, which are literally all styles, are now out, and many of them being named after the swiftest steamers, the fastest racers, and the most popular political candidates, they will, of course, have a long and successful run. For sale at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar his own Informer.—The opening of each window instantly telegraphs to your room; cannot fail. E. Holmes, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—L. Williams, Rev. Dominique Hosania, S. E. McSelton, John Elder, J. B. Bradford, Wm. Prince, J. Payret, D. P. Saunders, M. Beam, Nathan A. Cole, J. C. Parker, Wm. Pray, Wm. Wieman, J. B. Perkins, Jose Groude, Thos. Donnell, John Delany, A. Orado, Pedro Arano, Wm. R. Johnson, O. Callahan, Mrs. S. T. Haywood, Moses McGregor, Mrs. Gonzales and servant, Mrs. H. E. Clark, J. Hernandez, J. Marquette, F. Marquette, R. G. Lawton, R. Marquette, A. Borgesser, Miss Eliza Marquette, Miss Ann Orr, Mrs. H. Deforest, A. Safford, J. C. Henricks, Wm. Gravenhorst, Wm. Perrie, James Robertson, C. G. Meade, David Lloyd, Wm. B. Carr, Robert Carr.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 10—In steamer Arago from Havre—Mr. H. A. Johnson, Mr. Wm. Young, Mr. C. Van Benthuysen, Mrs. C. Van Benthuysen, Mr. Smull, Mrs. Smull, Miss Smull and governess, Mon. R. C. Rick, (United States Minister for the Argentine Republic,) Mr. George Savory, Mrs. G. Savory, Mr. G. A. Savory, Mr. H. C. Stimson, Mrs. Stimson, Mr. H. A. Stimson, Miss J. C. Stimson and servant, Miss Kate Stimson, Miss Minnie Stimson, Mrs. Hutton and maid, Mr. H. E. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and family, Miss Colgate and maid, R. Colgate, Chas. Topham, Mrs. Amelia Topham, Miss Alice Topham, Miss Amy Topham, Miss Gadden, Mrs. Harley, Miss Fannie Harley, Miss Louisa DeLisle, Mr. and Mrs. N. Ward, Dr. Peaslee, Mrs. Peaslee, Mr. Peaslee, Jr. Miss Peaslee, Mr. Hempstead, Mr. Murdock, H. H. Perkins, Miss Underhill, Mrs. Dorlier, two children and nurse, Mrs. C. Warner, K. Albert Fiers, Mrs. Fiers and child, P. H. Platt, E. N. Welsh, Jr., Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin, F. T. Aschman, E. Emmett, Capt. A. L. Case, U. S. A., Mrs. Code and child, M. Colgate, Mrs. Adele Carmier, Mrs. S. D. Longhi, Mr. Longhi, child and servant, Mrs. T. Pinsard and child, J. G. Avery, Mr. Philips, Mrs. E. Justh, child and nurse, Mr. Truwitt, Mrs. Truwitt, Miss Truwitt, Master Truwitt, Miss Truwitt, Miss Truwitt, Mrs. Maria Wilson, Mme. Pirotte and child, Isaac Block, Mlle. Leonora Jack, Miss E. P. Hall, Capt. J. C. Pond, Mr. Bailey, M. L. Stangroom, Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. Haswell, Miss Haswell, Miss Ainsworth, Dr. Rudd, Wm. Cassidy, Leonce Turcas, Mr. J. C. Welling, Mrs. T. Timms, Miss McGiese, Mr. Guerin and son, Mr. Guerin, Jr., Mr. J. J. Manos, Mr. S. Joachimson, William Olmstead, Mr. Blumenthal, Peter Pons, wife and five children, Mr. F. Nippert, Mr. F. W. Klein, Mr. H. S. Brantley, Mr. Maintrieu, Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. Hintermeister, Mrs. Donavan and assist., Moses Hill, Mr. M. A. Hill.

Oct. 10.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool.*—Miss Fowler, Miss S. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, Mrs. De Cordova and two children, Mrs. Winterbottom, Mrs. Dorrington, Mrs. Hymen, Miss Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz, A. C. Topham, Mrs. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. McCaw, Miss Lay, Madame Swain, Miss Joseph, Miss Paulson, Mr. and Mrs. Bessey, Er. Benus, Mr. Linder, Mr. Ministery, Rev. B. Kelly, Mr. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Henry Gadge, John Bright, Madam Levy, Miss Hare, Mrs. Stevens, John Nash, Thomas Kent, Miss Cope, Mrs. Singleton, H. J. Baulthe, Rev. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Madame Grangwood and nephew, Mr. Newburn, Mr. Patter and two children, John Jeffry, Carl Hengler, Mr. and Master Brewster, R. H. Adams, C. Jackson, W. Pollock, J. D. Colt, Miss Cook, Mr. and Miss Broomely, Ed. Parker, John Hereworth, R. M. Caw, Mrs. Moore, Miss Moore and four children, Mr. Hymen, Mr. Davidson, T. Sharp, R. Eyre, E. Thorne, Mr. Carey, H. Smith, M. A. Reidter, Mr. Green, R. Rivers, J. G. Balsford, Master Rivers, Mr. Creegmit, T. Pastor, C. W. Seelyer, Mr. Seelyer, Mr. Crooks and three children, Miss Dolch, Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, Mr. Korkwood, Mr. McColl, O. Wagner, Mr. Kempe, Mr. Cohn, R. G. Dale, Capt. and Mrs. Brooks, Miss Arbetson, Mr. Abadon, T. C. McRae, T. Henderneich, Mr. McDonaid, Mr. Freeman, J. E. McDonough, B. Timm and wife, J. Schonfeld, N. Olsen, M. Bloch, Jacob Tamm, wife and child, George Stroh, Maria and Adolph Botticher, Hans Lindemann, Leopold Hoff, Henry Keutsch, George Boneck, Elise Frank, John Entwisle, Gustave Ostermann and wife, Antonie Fehringer, Edward Ostermann, S. Diamant, H. Duhme, B. LeSage, C. M. Wells, and a large number in the second cabin and steerage, 591 in all.

Oct. 10—*In steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Ross, lady and child, Mrs. Tibbets and 2 children, Mr. Penny, Mr. Crilkard, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Wilmot and lady, Miss Rome, Mr. Ulham, Mr. Falk, Mr. Hay, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Windsor and lady, Mr. Wright, lady and son, Mrs. Ennis, Miss Ennis, Misses Carry and N. Ennis, Master Ennis, Miss Brandon, and 488 in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Mrs. Loch and 4 children, 2 Misses Loch, Miss S. Peyser, Miss Jane Brown, A. Olsner and 4 children, P. Piatchek, J. G. Pitman, Wm. Gurifoyle, P. M. Buckner, J. T. Carter, J. W. Hertz, E. D. Fechet, G. J. Foreacre, M. Stetson, Jas. Ford, Wm. Flemming, Isaac H. Williamson, A. Oakley, C. W. Willmott, J. Eggbert, J. Hill, Samuel Amory, H. Underhill, E. M. Connolly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 07 | Sun sets..... 5 27 | Moon sets.... 7 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 19 | Gov. Island.10 08 | Hell Gate...11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner & Brown; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Burne, Norfolk, and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Costa Rica, Furber, Hong Kong via Cape Town, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Christel, (Brem.,) Fredericks, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Golden Dream, (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. B., Morewood & Co.

Barks La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co., Cordelia, Wells, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Victoria, (Hamb.,) Peterson, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Roslyn, Tuthill, Bordeaux, B. J. Wenberg; G. F. Penniston, (Br.,) McCulloch, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; Catherine Morris, (Br.,) Roberts, Demarara, G. Penniston & Co.; Henrich Wergeland, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Alfred Hall, Barlow, Providence, Baker & Dayton; Wide World, Hildreth, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Lucy B. Ives, Wells, Hilton Head, Van Brunt & Slaght; White Swan, Wooster, Calais, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool Sept. 22, Queenstown 24th, at noon, with mdse. and 197 passengers to John G. Dale. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Sept. 24, off Cape Clear, exchanged signals with steamship City of Boston, bound up Channel. 26th, at 9 A. M., lat. 51 25, lon. 16 02, met steamship Virginia, bound E. 28th, 11:35 A. M., lat. 51 24, lon. 24 36, met a brig-rigged steamer, bound E., supposed the Hecla. Oct. 2, encountered a hurricane. 5th, 9:45 P. M., exchanged night signals with a steamer, bound E., showing one rocket and one blue light. 7th, 6:45 A. M., lat. 43 49, lon. 57 12, met a brig-rigged steamer, bound E. 8th, 9:50 A. M., lat. 42 20, lon. 61 57, exchanged signals with steamship Ville de Paris, bound E.; at 10:15 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship City of Paris, bound E., and at 11 P. M., with a Bremen steamer, bound E.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Sept. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 564 passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 27, in Queenstown Harbor, passed steamship Virginia, bound in. 28th, 3:20 A. M., 80 miles W. of Fastnet, steamship Scotia, bound E. Oct. 2, 2 P. M., lat. 42 34, lon. 60 55, steamship City of Paris, bound E. 9th, 5 P. M., lat. 41 49, lon. 64 21, a German steamer, bound E.

U. S. Mail steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre via Falmouth Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and Havre Steamship Co. Oct. 1, lat. 50 30, lon. 27 30, passed a Br. screw steamer, of the National line, bd. E.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haach, Hamburg Sept. 23, via Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 574 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales during the passage. Sept. 30, lat. 49 33, lon. 24, saw a bark-rigged steamship, bound E. Oct. 1, lat. 48 54, lon. 31 45, saw steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool. Oct. 8, lat. 42 14, lon. 62 47, saw a brig-rigged steamer, bound W., (probably the Aleppo;) same day, steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Sept. 25, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 518 passengers to E. Cunard. 27th, off Kinsale Head, passed steamship Denmark, bound E. Has had heavy westerly gales during the passage.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 7th inst., 40 miles S. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed bark Geo. Kingman. 8th, off Hatteras, signalized steamships Alabama, Quaker City and C. W. Lord, bound S., and Mercedita, bound N.; 20 miles N. of Hatteras, signalized steamships Eutaw and City of Bath, bound S.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz Sept. 30, and Havana Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney. Had bad weather most of the way.

Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Marianna Nottebohm, Lamb, Havre Aug. 26, with mdse. and 147 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had one death and one birth.

Bark Hampton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Cardiff 52 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy W. and N. W. winds most of the passage; split sails, &c.

Bark Jessie Scott, (of London,) Gilham, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had heavy weather during the passage; stove bulwarks, lost and split sails.

Bark Pericles, (of Boston,) Snow, Callao June 12, with guano to R. C. Ferguson. Passed Cape Horn July 16.

Bark Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hegemann, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 275 passengers to Garrels & Meyer. Had heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Mary Bell Roberts, Burns, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Helen Angier, Davis, Woods' Hole 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Orient, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bemister, Labrador 14 ds., with fish to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Dolphin, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Davis, Labrador 11 ds., with fish to Greene & Currie.

Brig Herbert, (Br.,) Barker, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Webster Kelly, ——, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig E. H. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro, N. S.,) Comery, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Harriet Amelia, (Br.,) Cox, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Edith, (new,) Putnam, Machias 5 ds, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Advent, (Br.,) Crow, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alamo, Libbey, Machias, with spars.

Brig Essex, Bucklin, Stonington.

Schr. Susan Abbie, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., 7 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Bunnie, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Erie, (new,) Crane, Machias, with lumber to J. A. Simpson & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Sanborn, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Mount Desert, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Wallachia, (Br.,) Stewart, Wallace, N. S., 9 ds., with stone to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Koret, Elliott, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. May, (Br.,) Bissett, Amherst 14 ds., with lumber to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Emma C. Latham, Howes, Provincetown, with fish to Crowell & Paine.

Schr. Mary A. Gage, Hopkins, Musquash 5 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Louisa, (Br.,) Clark, St. Andrew's 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Wareham.
Schr. Orion, Gladwin, Fall River.
Schr. Cyrus Fossett, ——, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Elk, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Fall River.
Schr. Spy, Perkins, Ellsworth, with lumber.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Hatfield, Bristol.
Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Harwich.
Schr. Antelope, Brown, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. C. Loud, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Empire, Matthews, Greenwich.
Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Bacon, Boston.
Schr. Willie Lee, Nash, Providence.
Schr. Surprise, Bearse, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. A. Amsbury, Amsbury, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Triumph, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Brazos, Kelly, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. E. T. Smith, Harvey, Providence.
Schr. James House, Gates, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Vintage, Phinney, Bristol.

BELOW—Ship Trimountain, from Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 10—Arr. brig Omer, from Turks Island; steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig George Burnham, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Our ship news collector desires to thank Capt. Isaac Vreeland, of the steamer Westfield, for timely assistance rendered him in forwarding news from the steamship Arago.

Foreign Ports.

Am. vessels in the port of Havre, Sept. 26: ship Mercury, Stetson, to sail for New-York Oct. 8; Elizabeth Hamilton, Gillespie, to sail for New-York Oct. 12.

[LATEST PER ASIA, VIA QUEENSTOWN.]

Arr. from New-York, 19th, G. W. Roosevelt, at Vigo; 20th, C. M. Reynolds, do.; Gemsbok, St. Petersburgh; Abd-el-Kader, Cadiz, 25th, Francisca and Adler, at Bremerhaven; 26th, Hudson, Lizard; 27th, City of Boston, at Deal; Filomela, at Gloucester; July 30, Wild Gazelle, Shanghai; America, in Straits of Sunda; Aug. 7, T. W. Sears, do.; Sept. 19, Chispa, at Malaga.

Arr. from Baltimore, 23d, Industrie, at Cadiz.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRANDEST ART PROJECT OF THE PRESENT CENTURY!

ITS SUCCESS MORE DECIDED THAN EVER!

SUBSCRIPTIONS POURING IN FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS!

THE END RAPIDLY APPROACHING!

Mr. CROSBY HAS BEEN EMPHATICALLY INDORSED BY HIS LEADING FELLOW-CITIZENS!

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

COST OF ERECTION AND ACTUAL VALUE $600,000!

The remaining Premiums consist of over THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS Constituting the grandest collection of LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART by the LEADING ARTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Ever for exibition or sale at any one period, OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, and comprising THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY.

PRICE OF SHARES

FIVE DOLLARS.

A MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVING WILL BE GIVEN O EACH PURCHASER OF A SHARE.

THE CHROMOGRAPH, "THE AMERICAN AUTUMN," WILL SPEEDILY BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

SPECIAL CARD.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY IN NEW-YORK, No. 625 (Art Institute) Broadway.

BRANCH AGENCY, H. C. ROOT & ANTHONY, STATIONERS, No. 21 Nassau-st., near Wall.

BROOKLYN AGENCY, J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prizes, see published Catalogue.

RUPTURE.

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON'S DELICIOUS AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.

As a delightful mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver has no equal. It has been used by our best citizens twenty-five years. Prepared at No. 73 East 13th-st., by a dentist of thirty years' experience, where testimonials from eminent chemists can be seen. Druggists supplied.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and, since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has contined to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo. P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over twenty running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 581, Oct. 10, 1866.

18, 55, 34, 4, 26, 41, 50, 3, 46, 20, 25, 31, 56.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 582, Oct. 10, 1866.

48, 51, 4, 39, 35, 1, 62, 28, 45, 23, 40, 21, 26, 64.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 481, Oct. 10, 1866.

50, 38, 54, 9, 16, 70, 44, 31, 42, 14, 64, 11, 66.

SHELBY—Class No. 482, Oct. 10, 1866.

72, 55, 6, 48, 68, 66, 11, 13, 34, 57, 54, 24, 20, 25.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FAREWELL MATINEE AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE. NEXT SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, Last appearance of Mme. MARIA FREDERICI.

Last appearance positively in the City of New-York, prior to his grand concert tour of the Continent, of Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI THE BRILLIANT PIANO-FORTE VIRTUOSO, who will appear for the first time in a grand concert.

Grand Fantasie, "Masaniello," ... Thalberg
A Romance Nouvello, "Bachanale," ... Wehli
Grand Fantasie, "Ballo in Maschera," ... Wehli

Last appearance of the very popular Tenor, Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN.
Last appearance of the renowned Basso, Mr. JOSEPH HERMANS.
Last appearance of the Tenore Heroic, Mr. FRANZ HIMMER.
Last appearance of Mr. WILHELM FORMES.

A programme of BRILLIANT NUMBERS has been selected, concluding with the Grand Garden Act of FAUST.

FAUST.

Marguerita ... Mme. MARIE FREDERICI
Faust ... Mr. FRANZ HIMMER
Mephistopheles ... Mr. JOSEPH HERMANS
Serbel ... Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN
Valentine ... Mr. WILHELM FORMES
Marta ... Mme. PAZZINI

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE, $1. Doors open at 1 o'clock.

TICKETS may be purchased at Scharfenburg & Luis', Schuberth's, Beer & Schirmer's, Firth & Sons, Wm. Pond & Co.'s, Theatre Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, Chickering's, and at the Olympic Theatre.

The Director takes especial pleasure, while announcing the above brilliant programme, in directing attention to the WONDERFUL ACCOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THIS BEAUTIFUL THEATRE.